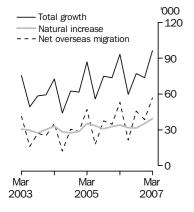


AUSTRALIAN DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

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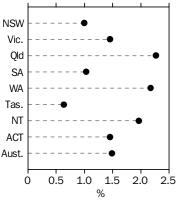
Population growth

Quarterly



Population Growth Rate

Year ended current quarter



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Georgia Mitchell on Canberra (02) 6252 5640.

KEY FIGURES

PRELIMINARY DATA	Population at end Mar qtr 2007 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	6 875.7	67.9	1.0
Victoria	5 188.1	74.4	1.5
Queensland	4 162.0	92.1	2.3
South Australia	1 581.4	16.1	1.0
Western Australia	2 094.5	44.5	2.2
Tasmania	492.7	3.1	0.6
Northern Territory	213.8	4.1	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	338.2	4.8	1.5
Australia(a)	20 948.9	307.1	1.5

TAKE CARE! Revised data have been introduced. See NOTES on page 2.

KEY POINTS

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

- The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2007 was 20,948,900 persons. This was an increase of 307,100 persons since 31 March 2006 and 96,600 persons since 31 December 2006.
- The preliminary natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2007 (138,100) was 5.5% higher than the natural increase recorded for the year ended 31 March 2006 (130,800).
- Preliminary net overseas migration for the year ended 31 March 2007 was 162,600 persons, an increase of 13.6% on the year ended 31 March 2006 (143,200 persons).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES

- The Australian population grew by 1.5% during the 12 months ended 31 March 2007.

 Natural increase and net overseas migration contributed 46% and 54% respectively to this total population growth.
- All states and territories experienced positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 March 2007. Queensland recorded the largest percentage gain (2.3%) and Tasmania the smallest (0.6%).

Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter) RELEASE DATE

 June 2007
 4 December 2007

 September 2007
 19 March 2008

 December 2007
 5 June 2008

 March 2008
 24 September 2008

 June 2008
 2 December 2008

 September 2008
 18 March 2009

ERP DATA STATUS AND CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The majority of population data for September quarter 2001 onwards in this publication are based on the 2006 Census. This publication contains final, revised and preliminary data. For the current status refer to the table *Status of Quarterly ERP Data* at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

Component revisions and rebasing

Scheduled annual revisions for September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006 include:

- Natural increase using date of occurrence births and deaths data
- Net overseas migration using the migration adjustment based on actual traveller behaviour and is the final in the series using the '12/12 month rule'.

Net interstate migration has been revised from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 using information from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing on one-year ago and five-years ago interstate movements.

All 'preliminary rebased' intercensal quarterly population estimates from September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2006 have been adjusted. This was due to component revisions and updating of the original series of 2001 Census based population estimates.

Preliminary Indigenous population estimates

Preliminary Indigenous and Non–Indigenous estimates as at 30 June 2006 in Tables 11 and 12 are new.

Births and deaths adjustments

Adjustments applied to December quarter 2006 births and deaths registrations in the previous issue have been updated into their correct quarters. For details see paragraphs 11-12 of the Explanatory Notes.

QUEENSLAND BIRTHS

The number of birth registrations in Queensland for the March quarter 2007 is abnormally high. This is mainly due to the resolution of a lag in processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

UPCOMING RELEASES

Preliminary rebased ERP for sub state/territory levels is being released in two stages in *Regional Population Growth, Australia 1996 to 2006* (cat. no. 3218.0). ERP at 30 June 2006 was released on 24 July 2007; ERP from June 2002 to June 2005 will be released on 2 October 2007 in accompanying spreadsheets.

Brian Pink

Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT Australian Capital Territory

ASGC Australian Standard Geographical Classification

Aust. Australia

CD collection district

DIAC Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship

DIMA Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs

DIMIA Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

ERP estimated resident population

IMR infant mortality rate

LGA local government area

NOM net overseas migration

NSW New South Wales

NT Northern Territory

OAD overseas arrivals and departures

PES Census of Population and Housing Post-Enumeration Survey

Qld Queensland

RSE relative standard error

RTO resident temporarily overseas

S Dist statistical district

SA South Australia

SD statistical division

SDR standardised death rate

SLA statistical local area

SSD statistical subdivision

Tas. Tasmania

TFR total fertility rate

Vic. Victoria

WA Western Australia

MAIN FEATURES

AUSTRALIA: POPULATION AND GROWTH

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia at 31 March 2007 was 20,948,900 persons, an increase of 307,100 since 31 March 2006 and 96,600 persons since 31 December 2006. The increase for the year ended 31 March 2007 is the highest ever recorded for a 12 month period.

The annual population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2007 at 1.49% was the highest annual growth rate since the year ended 30 June 1990.

PRELIMINARY DATA

Due to the collection and estimation methods applied to produce preliminary statistics from the components of population change, users should exercise caution when analysing and interpreting the most recent quarterly estimates.

COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE
Natural Increase

The growth of Australia's population has two components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (net permanent and long-term movement).

Natural increase for the 12 months ended 31 March 2007 was 138,100 persons, an increase of 5.5% (or 7,200 persons) on the natural increase for the year ended 31 March 2006 (130,800 persons).

BIRTHS

The preliminary estimate for births (273,500) during the year ended 31 March 2007 was 3.8% higher than the figure for the year ended 31 March 2006 (263,500). Births in the year ended 31 March 2007 was the highest ever recorded for years ending 31 March. The total fertility rate (TFR) for the year ended 30 June 2006 was 1.804 which is the highest recorded since 1995.

Total fertility rates for the 2001–2006 intercensal period have been revised due to the revision of rebased ERP this quarter (see Table 13).

DEATHS

The preliminary estimate for deaths during the year ended 31 March 2007 (135,400) was the highest ever recorded for a year ending 31 March. The standardised death rate (SDR) for the year ended 30 June 2006 was 6.09 which is the lowest ever recorded.

Standardised death rates for the 2001–2006 intercensal period have been revised due to the revision of rebased ERP this quarter (see Table 14).

Net Overseas Migration

For the year ended 31 March 2007, Australia recorded a preliminary net overseas migration (NOM) estimate of 162,600 persons. The contribution made to population growth by NOM was eight percentage points higher than that of natural increase.

AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR CALCULATING NOM

The ABS has introduced an improved method for estimating NOM. This method has been used for September quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier. Final NOM estimates for the four quarters of 2006-07 (scheduled for release

MAIN FEATURES continued

Net Overseas Migration continued

in March 2009) will be based on the actual duration of stay in Australia and overseas of international travellers.

The time series using the previous method for calculating NOM finishes at June quarter 2006. Estimates from this past time series and the current time series are not comparable. For further information see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) released on 10 February 2006; *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005); and the Technical Note Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September Quarter 2001 to June Quarter 2006 in this publication.

STATES AND
TERRITORIES:
POPULATION AND
GROWTH

The estimated resident populations for the states and territories at 31 March 2007 were as follows: New South Wales 6,876,000, Victoria 5,188,000, Queensland 4,162,000, South Australia 1,581,000, Western Australia 2,095,000, Tasmania 492,700, the Northern Territory 213,800, and the Australian Capital Territory 338,200.

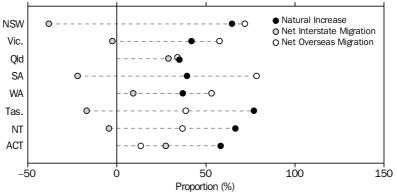
All states and territories recorded positive population growth over the 12 months ended 31 March 2007. Queensland recorded the fastest growth rate (2.3%), followed by Western Australia (2.2%), the Northern Territory (2.0%), Victoria (1.5%), the Australian Capital Territory (1.5%), South Australia (1.0%), New South Wales (1.0%) and Tasmania (0.6%).

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

At the state and territory level, population growth has three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

Although all states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 31 March 2007, the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories.

POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth (a)—Year ended 31 March 2007



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for the year ended 31 March 2007. Total growth includes intercensal discrepancy. Natural Increase

As illustrated in the graph above, natural increase was the major component of population growth in Tasmania at 76.9% (2,400 persons), the Northern Territory at 66.4% (2,700 persons), the Australian Capital Territory at 58.3% (2,800 persons) and Queensland at 35.1% (32,300 persons) for the year ended 31 March 2007.

BIRTHS

The number of births registered for the 12 months ended 31 March 2007 showed that the Northern Territory and Tasmania recorded annual decreases of 0.3% and 1.1% respectively. All other states and territories recorded an increase in birth registrations, with Western Australia recording the largest increase of 6.0%.

DEATHS

Deaths registered for the year ended 31 March 2007 showed the Northern Territory and Queensland both experienced annual decreases of 2.8% and 0.3% respectively. All other states and territories recorded an increase in death registrations, with the Australian Capital Territory recording the largest increase of 9.4%.

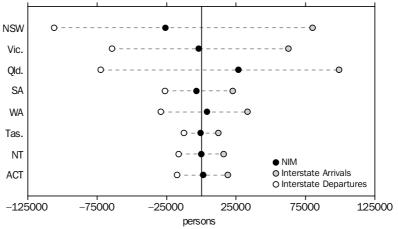
Net Overseas Migration

Net overseas migration for the year ended 31 March 2007, as illustrated in the previous graph, was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 78.5% (12,600 persons), New South Wales at 71.8% (48,800 persons), Victoria at 57.6% (42,900 persons) and Western Australia at 53.2% (23,700 persons). All other states and territories experienced positive NOM. New South Wales experienced the largest increase of 9,800 persons and Queensland experienced the largest decrease of 1,700 persons.

Net Interstate Migration

Estimates of quarterly interstate migration showed there were 344,900 persons moving interstate within Australia for the year ended 31 March 2007. Queensland and Western Australia recorded larger increases from net interstate migration when compared to the previous year ended 31 March. South Australia and New South Wales experienced a larger loss from net interstate migration whereas Victoria recorded a smaller loss. Over the same period, Tasmania and the Northern Territory changed from positive to negative net interstate migration, while the Australian Capital Territory changed from negative to positive net interstate migration.





MAIN FEATURES continued

Net Interstate Migration continued

For the year ended 31 March 2007, Queensland experienced the highest positive net interstate migration with a gain of 26,700 persons. Other states and territories to experience a positive net interstate migration were Western Australia (4,100 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (1,300). Negative net interstate migration was experienced by New South Wales (-26,000 persons), South Australia (-3,500 persons), Victoria (-1,800 persons), Tasmania (-520 persons) and the Northern Territory (-180 persons).

FEATURE ARTICLE 1

PRELIMINARY REBASING AND COMPONENT REVISION CYCLES OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION ESTIMATES

REBASING

After each Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses the new information obtained to rebase the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia and its States and Territories.

Census counts by place of usual residence from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (2006 Census) were used to construct a new base population figure for 30 June 2006. Because this new population estimate uses the Census as its main data source, it is said to be 'based' on that Census and is referred to as a population base. Rebasing refers to the process by which the ABS uses this new base derived from the 2006 Census to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates from 30 September 2001 to 30 June 2006 (the previous intercensal period). These original series of estimates (based on the 2001 Census) are now considered to be out-of-date as they have been superseded by new more accurate estimates based on the 2006 Census. For the current status of ERP refer to the table Status of Quarterly ERP Data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

The previous issue — Preliminary Rebasing Cycle

In the previous issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2006* (cat. no. 3101.0), the ABS used the 2006 Census results to produce 'preliminary rebased' population estimates for all previous intercensal quarters, including a 'preliminary base' ERP for 30 June 2006.

This issue — Component Revision Cycle

In this issue, March quarter 2007, these population estimates have been updated due to revisions of the components of intercensal population change. The ERP as at 30 June 2006, however, remains as the 'preliminary base' and has not changed.

The December quarter 2007 issue — Final Rebasing Cycle

In the December quarter 2007 issue (scheduled for release in June 2008) these population estimates will be updated again as more data becomes available to produce 'final rebased' estimates, including a new 'final base' ERP for 30 June 2006. After this, no subsequent revisions will be made to these estimates.

The remainder of this article provides a more detailed explanation of the adjustments made using the 2006 Census results and some of the related rebasing concepts.

PRELIMINARY REBASING CYCLE

Two main series of calculations using the 2006 Census results were undertaken to produce 'preliminary rebased' population estimates. These are:-

- 1. constructing the 'preliminary base' ERP figure for 30 June 2006; and
- 2. updating the previous 19 quarterly intercensal ERP figures to 'preliminary rebased'.

 Constructing the 'preliminary base' ERP figure for 30 June 2006 This first series of calculations was applied to construct a new preliminary ERP for 30 June 2006 as a new base population from which to then estimate quarterly ERP forward. A new base population estimate is constructed for Australia and each of the states and territories. Constructing a 'preliminary base' for 30 June 2006 from the latest Census count involved two main steps.

The first step was to calculate ERP for Census night (8 August 2006). This involved:

- retabulating the Census counts by actual location to reflect a Census count by place of usual residence by:
 - adding in an estimate of those residents who were absent interstate on Census night;
 - subtracting those who were visiting from Interstate or were overseas visitors to Australia on Census night;
- adjusting for net undercount using the results from the Post Enumeration Survey (PES), discussed further on in this article;
- adding in the number of Australian residents who were temporarily overseas (RTOs) on Census night using data on international travellers obtained from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship; and
- applying a range of demographic adjustments designed to resolve any statistical anomalies in the age sex composition of the derived population estimates.

ADJUSTMENT COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, preliminary—30 June 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	
		PERS	ONS							
Components as at 8 August 2006:										
Census count, actual location	6 585.7	4 915.3	4 046.9	1 509.0	1 986.2	470.8	217.1	327.9	20 061.6	
plus - Residents absent interstate	74.8	87.7	38.1	28.4	19.2	13.0	4.5	10.5	276.3	
less - Interstate visitors	54.3	36.2	107.5	13.8	25.1	5.5	22.1	11.4	276.3	
less - Overseas visitors	57.0	34.4	72.9	9.2	21.3	1.8	6.7	2.9	206.4	
equals - Census count, place of usual residence	6 549.2	4 932.4	3 904.5	1 514.3	1 959.1	476.5	192.9	324.0	19 855.3	
plus - Allowance for under–enumeration(b)	157.6	113.6	148.4	36.3	64.1	9.5	15.9	4.0	549.6	
plus - Demographic adjustment(b)	-5.4	-3.6	-3.1	-1.1	-1.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-15.2	
plus - Residents temporarily overseas(b)	124.5	94.3	50.4	20.4	41.7	4.6	2.6	6.8	345.2	
equals - ERP as at 8 August 2006(b)	6 825.8	5 136.7	4 100.3	1 570.0	2 063.6	490.3	211.2	334.6	20 734.8	
Backdating components to 30 June 2006:										
less - Births(b)(c)	9.7	7.2	6.1	2.0	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	29.5	
plus - Deaths(b)(c)	5.4	3.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	15.5	
less - Net interstate migration(b)(c)	-2.4	-0.1	2.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	_		
less - Net overseas migration(b)(c)	6.8	5.2	3.2	1.4	2.5	0.1	0.2	_	19.4	
equals - preliminary ERP 30 June 2006	6 817.2	5 128.3	4 091.5	1 568.2	2 059.0	489.9	210.7	334.2	20 701.5	

^{..} not applicable

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

 ⁽a) Includes Other Territories — see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) These estimates are preliminary and may change in compilation of final rebased estimates.

⁽c) Component data calculated for the period 1 July to 8 August 2006.

1. Constructing the 'preliminary base' ERP figure for 30 June 2006 continued

The first part of the table on the previous page shows how the ABS arrived at the Census night 8 August 2006 ERP number by using figures obtained from applying the adjustments listed earlier. These calculations were undertaken to ensure that population estimates for the next intercensal period (i.e. 2006-2011) are as accurate as possible.

The second main step in arriving at the 'preliminary base' ERP figure for 30 June 2006, was to backdate the resulting ERP figure for Census night (8 August 2006) to 30 June 2006 using the components of population change. This involved:

- subtracting births;
- adding deaths; and
- subtracting net interstate migration and net overseas migration.
- Updating the intercensal ERP figures during the 'preliminary rebasing' cycle

After the first series of calculations were applied to construct a new ERP base figure for Australia and each of the states and territories at 30 June 2006, a second series of calculations was made. These calculations updated the nineteen intercensal quarters preceding June quarter 2006 (i.e. September quarter 2001 – March quarter 2006) to produce 'preliminary rebased' population estimates.

To update the previous 19 intercensal quarters it is first assumed that the difference between the two intercensal base population figures (known as the 'preliminary intercensal error') is accumulated by an approximately equal number each quarter over the intercensal period. Next, in the case of the five-year intercensal period (i.e. 20 quarters), the population at the end of the first quarter is adjusted up or down by 1/20 of the intercensal error, the second quarter is adjusted by 2/20, the third by 3/20, etc., whereas the final quarter (the new base figure) is not adjusted. Details of the intercensal error for the 2001-06 intercensal period are available further on in this article.

The main reasons for updating these 19 quarterly intercensal ERP figures is to provide a more accurate population estimate for each quarter and also to ensure that the estimates from the 2001-2006 intercensal period will be comparable with all future estimates, thus creating a consistent time series of ERP data.

COMPONENT REVISION CYCLE

The 'preliminary rebased' estimates discussed above have now been updated due to the 'component revision' cycle and are published in this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0).

The size of the 'component revision' is dependent upon the timeliness and availability of updated estimates of the components of population change for the intercensal period. During the current rebasing schedule, standard annual revisions to births, deaths and NOM were undertaken for 2005–06. This annual revision altered the 2001–based series of population estimates for 2005–06, and thus changed the previous 'preliminary intercensal error' to 'updated intercensal error'. This is discussed further on in this article.

In addition, the re-derivation of interstate migration estimates for the intercensal period was also undertaken, using information from the 2006 Census on interstate movements one-year ago and five-years ago. An adjustment was then made to the 'updated intercensal error' mentioned above to take account of the use of this new Census data. Once any Census data has been used to revise a component of population growth then

COMPONENT REVISION
CYCLE continued

an adjustment is made to update the current 'intercensal error' which is then known as an 'intercensal discrepancy'. This is also discussed further on in this article.

For this 'component revision' cycle based on the 2006 Census there was only one main series of calculations undertaken once the 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy' was established. It is much the same calculation as used in 'preliminary rebasing' to update the previous 19 quarterly intercensal ERP figures.

There is no need to reconstruct another base population figure at this stage as the ERP for 30 June 2006 remains as a 'preliminary base' until the 'final rebasing'.

Updating the intercensal ERP figures during the 'component revision' cycle

During the 'component revision' cycle population data is revised for the previous 19 intercensal quarters due to the new 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy' mentioned above. Once again, as in the 'preliminary rebasing' of the intercensal ERP figures, the population at the end of the first quarter is adjusted by 1/20 of the 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy', the second quarter is adjusted by 2/20, and so on until the full previous 19 quarters have been adjusted.

The status of these 19 quarterly intercensal ERP figures plus the preliminary ERP base figure for 30 June 2006 will change to 'final rebased' in the December 2007 issue of this publication (scheduled to be released in June 2008).

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL DISCREPANCY

The intercensal error refers to the difference between the latest 2006 Census based ERP figures for 30 June 2006 and the ERP figures based on the 2001 Census which have been carried forward using births, deaths and migration data.

There are two areas that contribute to the intercensal error:

- errors in the Census based estimates of the population at the 2001 or 2006 Census date; and/or
- errors in the estimates of any of the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) during the intercensal period.

During the rebasing process the components of population change are updated as more complete data becomes available. Therefore, 'intercensal error' can be revised a few times during the rebasing process as seen in the table on the following page.

During the 'component revision' cycle information collected in the 2006 Census has allowed the ABS to estimate approximately how much of the intercensal error is due to inaccuracies in modelled estimates of interstate migration. In order to do this, the ABS has analysed data from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of usual residence one year ago, and five years ago and at Census night.

After the intercensal error is adjusted for revisions to the components of population change that use Census data such as the interstate migration revisions, the remaining unattributable portion is referred to as the intercensal discrepancy. The estimate of intercensal discrepancy for each state and territory, birth cohort and sex are spread evenly across the intercensal quarters. Thus the intercensal discrepancy acts as a balancing item, that when combined with births, deaths and migration equals the difference between the two Census population estimates. Intercensal discrepancy is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND INTERCENSAL

DISCREPANCY continued

particular source. The current 2001-2006 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy' can be seen in the table below.

The table below shows the changes from 'preliminary intercensal error' to 'updated intercensal error' to the most current 'preliminary intercensal discrepancy' by number and percentage of total population for the 2001-2006 period. Final rebasing will be undertaken in 2008 and estimates published in *Australian Demographic Statistics*, *December Quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0)

INTERCENSAL ERROR AND DISCREPANCY (a), 2001—2006

	PRELIMINARY RI				SION CYCLI		FINAL RE		CYCLE(b)	
	Preliminary Interd	ensal Error	Intercen	Updated sal Error	Inte	liminary ercensal repancy	Intercensa	Final al Error	Interd Discre	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	10.50	0.15	6.2	0.09	2.0	0.03	nya	nya	nya	nya
Victoria	-36.6	-0.71	-36.8	-0.72	-39.7	-0.77	nya	nya	nya	nya
Queensland	-38.1	-0.93	-26.1	-0.64	-29.9	-0.73	nya	nya	nya	nya
South Australia	-13.5	-0.86	-13.3	-0.85	-12.0	-0.77	nya	nya	nya	nya
Western Australia	-8.2	-0.40	-7.5	-0.36	-3.4	-0.17	nya	nya	nya	nya
Tasmania	-1.0	-0.20	-0.6	-0.12	-0.6	-0.11	nya	nya	nya	nya
Northern Territory	-4.0	-1.89	-3.0	-1.43	-0.7	-0.31	nya	nya	nya	nya
Australian Capital Territory	-5.4	-1.62	-4.8	-1.42	-1.5	-0.44	nya	nya	nya	nya
Australia (c)	-96.0	-0.46	-85.6	-0.41	-85.6	-0.41	nya	nya	nya	nya

nya not yet available

- (b) Final rebased estimates will be published in Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0)
- (c) Includes Other Territories see Paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

ADJUSTING FOR NET UNDERCOUNT

Estimated net undercount for Australia in the 2006 Census was 549,600 persons. Net undercount is the difference between the estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census and the actual Census count. This estimate is based on the PES conducted in August and September of 2006. For a category of person (based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error. Adding the net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on measuring net undercount using the PES see *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census*, 2007 (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001); Census of Population and Housing — Undercount, Australia 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0) released 5 June 2007 and Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Australia August 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0) released 31 August 2007.

Expanding the coverage of PES

The ABS has improved the PES results by expanding its coverage to include both remote areas of Australia and discrete Indigenous communities. This expansion was undertaken to ensure that persons living in these areas and communities had an equal chance of selection for the survey. Previously, when PES did not cover these areas and communities, the ABS made an assumption that undercount in these areas were represented by survey responses for the rest of each state and territory.

⁽a) A positive number indicates that unrebased ERP as at 30 June 2006 was higher than rebased ERP. A negative number indicates it was lower than rebased ERP.

New method for defining Residents Temporarily Overseas ABS has improved the measure of net overseas migration by expanding the Australian residence criteria from 12/12 months to 12/16 months (see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat.no.3107.0.55.005)). This had implications for the measurement of residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) which are included in preliminary rebased ERP. Of the Australian residents absent on Census night who return within 12 months, the great majority return within five months. The ABS now uses resident status propensities based on recently observed (2005) traveller behaviour to determine the number of RTOs by inflating the observed number to represent the full 12 month period directly following the Census.

PLANS FOR FURTHER
OUTPUT AND RELATED
PRODUCTS

The ABS will publish final population estimates based on the 2006 Census for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006, in the December quarter 2007 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) to be released on 5 June 2008. That issue will include final rebased estimates dating back to 30 September 2001. No subsequent revisions will be made to those final rebased estimates.

Preliminary rebased ERP (based on 2006 Census) for the sub state/territory level is being released in two stages in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996-2006* (cat. no. 3218.0). Estimates for 30 June 2006 were published on 24 July 2007. Estimates for all years from June 2002 to June 2005 will be released on 2 October 2007 in accompanying spreadsheets.

Preliminary ERPs for sub state/territory level as at 30 June 2007, will be released in March 2008 in *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2006–07* (cat. no. 3218.0). Final rebased estimates for all years to June 2006 will be published in July/August 2008.

Preliminary rebased estimates of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 30 June 2006 are available in this issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007* (cat. no. 3101.0) and were also published in *Population Distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006* (cat. no. 4705.0). Final rebased estimates for 30 June 2006 will be published in July/August 2008.

FEATURE ARTICLE 2

INDIGENOUS ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION — METHOD OF CALCULATION

INTRODUCTION

Estimated resident population (ERP) is the official measure of the population of Australia and the states and territories. Among other purposes, these estimates are used for determining the number of seats in the House of Representatives for each state and territory, and for the allocation of government funding. Estimated resident population is derived from the Census and from other sources of information including the Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

In addition to estimated resident population for the total population, the ABS produces estimated resident population by Indigenous status with the following categories:

- Aboriginal origin only
- Torres Strait Islander origin only
- Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
- non-Indigenous.

This article outlines the method by which ABS adjusts the Census count to produce preliminary estimates of the Indigenous population. Final population estimates for 30 June 2006 by Indigenous status will be released in mid 2008.

THE CENSUS POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

While every effort is made to ensure full coverage of people and dwellings in Australia in the Census, inevitably small numbers of people will have been missed while others will have been counted more than once. In Australia more people are missed from the Census than are counted more than once. The net effect of overcount and undercount is called net undercount.

To measure net undercount of the Australian population, the ABS conducts the PES shortly after the Census. The PES is a sample survey that provides an independent check of Census coverage. In 2006, the survey had a sample of around 40,000 private dwellings (approximately 88,200 persons). In PES processing, the survey information from the PES dwelling is matched against corresponding Census forms for either the same Census dwelling, or for a dwelling nominated by the PES respondent as a likely Census night address, to determine whether each resident of the PES household was counted in the Census. The PES also provides information about the consistency of data across the two collections.

The 2006 PES introduced several methodological changes including extending the scope of the survey to remote areas of Australia and discrete Indigenous communities. A new estimation method was also introduced. For more details on the PES, see *Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007* (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001); *Census of Population and Housing — Undercount, Australia 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0) released 5 June 2007 and *Census of Population and Housing — Details of Undercount, Australia August 2006* (cat. no. 2940.0) released 31 August 2007.

Net undercount

The PES estimate of the Indigenous population at the time of the 2006 Census was 514,000 people. This compares with the Census count for Australia (excluding Other Territories) of 454,800 Indigenous people. This Census count of Indigenous people excludes people whose Indigenous status was unknown in the Census (see below). The

Net undercount continued

Indigenous net undercount (the difference between the PES Indigenous population estimate and the actual Indigenous population Census count) was 59,200 persons.

NET UNDERCOUNT BY INDIGENOUS STATUS(a) - 2006

Indigenous	PES estimate(b)	Census count	Net undercount(c)
status	no.	no.	no.
Indigenous Non-Indigenous Not stated	513 977 19 888 482 	454 799 18 264 880 (d)1 133 294	59 178 1 623 602
Total	20 402 459	19 852 973	549 486

- .. not applicable
- (a) Excludes Other Territories. Other Territories were not in scope of the 2006 PFS
- (b) PES estimates of the population that should have been counted in the 2006 Census.
- (c) Difference between PES estimate and Census count.
- (d) Census records where Indigenous status was unknown because the Census form was not received or only partially completed.

UNKNOWN INDIGENOUS STATUS There were 1,133,300 Census records (5.7% of the total Census count) with unknown Indigenous status in the 2006 Census. Of these, 29% were a result of item non-response, that is, the ABS received a partially completed Census form for the person but with the Indigenous status question unanswered. This resulted in an item non-response rate of 1.7%. The remaining and majority (71%) of records with unknown Indigenous status (4.1% of the total Census count) were a result of imputation by the ABS for people who were identified as resident in dwellings (both private and non-private) at the time of the Census but for whom no Census form was received. While some of the records with unknown Indigenous status will be for people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and others for non-Indigenous people, no imputation was made for Indigenous status on the Census file. For a detailed discussion of unknown Indigenous status in the 2006 Census see *Chapter 2: Interpreting the data* in the ABS publication *Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 4705.0).

CALCULATING ESTIMATED
RESIDENT POPULATION
(ERP)

The estimated resident population for Australia, states and territories by age and sex, and by Indigenous status are compiled using the Census, PES and other demographic information.

The Census provides detailed information on the age and sex structure, and location of the population, but it misses some people who should have been counted in the Census. In addition, while Census records with unknown Indigenous status remain not stated on the Census file, for the purposes of population estimation they are allocated to either Indigenous or non-Indigenous according to the distribution of stated responses within each age group, sex, Census form type and geographic area (Statistical Local Area).

The PES produces direct estimates of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census by selected variables (state and territory, part of state, sex, age group, country of birth, and Indigenous status). For the Indigenous population, direct PES estimates for individual jurisdictions are used where sample size is sufficient; in other cases, jurisdictions have had to be grouped for ERP purposes. Some minor

CALCULATING ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) continued

demographic adjustments (designed to address any anomalies in age and sex composition) were also made to Census counts in producing ERP.

PES estimates of net undercount for Indigenous persons in the 2006 Census were used at the national level and for five jurisdictional groups. These were:

- New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory
- Victoria/South Australia/Tasmania
- Queensland
- Western Australia
- Northern Territory

Some level of geographic grouping was considered necessary because of the high sampling error for some states/territories. The geographic level to which the 2006 PES results were disaggregated for ERP purposes was determined after consideration of the sampling error and possible bias resulting from the groupings. The Relative Standard Error (RSE) of the estimates of the Indigenous population in the five jurisdictional groups ranged from 3.5% for the Northern Territory to 7.3% for Western Australia. The RSE for Australia (excluding Other Territories) was 2.6%.

The PES estimates provided upper level constraints on the Indigenous populations of the five jurisdictional groups, and net undercount was distributed to individual states/territories by synthetic estimation, having regard to capital city/balance of state undercount for the total population by age and sex.

INDIGENOUS NET UNDERCOUNT BY STATE/TERRITORY—2006

••••

	Persons	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Usual residence Census count	Net undercount	Net undercount rate(b)
State/territory groups	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory	151 048	9 146	6.1	142 382	8 666	5.7
Victoria/South Australia/Tasmania	73 380	4 337	5.9	72 467	913	1.2
Queensland	145 843	6 087	4.2	127 580	18 263	12.5
Western Australia	77 304	5 605	7.3	58 710	18 594	24.1
Northern Territory	66 402	2 341	3.5	53 661	12 741	19.2
Australia(c)	513 977	13 309	2.6	454 799	59 178	11.5

 ⁽a) PES estimate of the Indigenous population that should have been counted in the 2006 Census.

Estimates of the Indigenous (and non-Indigenous) population were adjusted to include Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census in August 2006 and backdated to the estimated resident population reference date of 30 June 2006 using data on births, deaths, and interstate and overseas migration. Estimates were also assumed for net undercount in Other Territories, which were added to the Census count of Indigenous people identified as being usually resident in those territories. At a national level, this resulted in a net increase of 3,200 from the 2006 PES estimate of 514,000 Indigenous people (excluding Other Territories) at August 2006 to the

⁽c) Excludes Other Territories. Other Territories were not in scope of the 2006 PES.

⁽b) Net undercount as a percentage of the PES estimate.

CALCULATING ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) continued

preliminary estimate of the resident Indigenous population at 30 June 2006 of 517,200 (including Other Territories).

The Indigenous ERP for 30 June 2006 (517,200 persons) was higher than the August Census count (455,000). This difference (up 13.7% or 62,100 persons) represents the combined and net effects of Census net undercount (including people whose Indigenous status was unknown in the Census), residents temporarily overseas on Census Night, demographic adjustments, and backdating to 30 June. The highest proportional increases from Census count to ERP were in Western Australia (up 32.7%) and the Northern Territory (up 24.1%). Preliminary estimates by state/territory for the four categories of Indigenous status (Aboriginal origin only, Torres Strait Islander origin only, Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, and non-Indigenous) are presented in table 1 of *Population distribution*, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 4705.0)

COMPARISON OF CENSUS, PES AND ERP, Indigenous population—2006

Usual residence Difference Percentage Census PES Indigenous between increase

	residence			Difference	Percentage
	Census	PES	Indigenous	between	increase
	count,	estimate,	ERP,	ERP and	from
	August	August	30 June	Census	Census
	2006	2006(a)	2006(b)	count	count(c)
State/Territory	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
New South Wales	138 507		148 178	9 670	7.0
Australian Capital Territory	3 875		4 043	169	4.4
New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory	142 382	151 048	152 221	9 839	6.9
Victoria	30 143		30 839	696	2.3
South Australia	25 556		26 044	488	1.9
Tasmania	16 768		16 900	132	0.8
Victoria/South Australia/Tasmania	72 467	73 380	73 783	1 316	1.8
Queensland	127 580	145 843	146 429	18 849	14.8
Western Australia	58 710	77 304	77 928	19 218	32.7
Northern Territory	53 661	66 402	66 582	12 921	24.1
Australia(d)	455 028	(e) 513 977	517 174	62 146	13.7

.. not applicable

(b) Preliminary.

- (c) The Census count is used as the denominator in this table whereas the PES population estimate is used as the denominator for the net undercount rate.
- (d) Includes Other Territories unless otherwise stated.
- (e) Excludes Other Territories. Other Territories were not in scope of the 2006 PES.

Plans for further output

Final resident population estimates by Indigenous status will be available in mid 2008 and released in a datacube spreadsheet (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) on the ABS web site www.abs.gov.au. The datacube will present estimates at sub-state levels of geography. Requests for preliminary estimates of Indigenous population for sub state/territory geographic levels may be directed to Phil Browning on (02) 6252 6639 or e-mail demography@abs.gov.au. A time-series of Indigenous population estimates and projections will be released in August 2009 in Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1996 to 2016 (cat. no. 3238.0). This

 ⁽a) PES estimate of the Indigenous population that should have been counted in the 2006 Census.

Plans for further output

continued

publication will also present an analysis of components of growth in the Indigenous

population between 2001 and 2006.

Further reading Census of Population and Housing — Undercount, 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Net Undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2007

(cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)

Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly (cat. no. 3101.0)

Research Paper: An Estimating Equation Approach to Census Coverage Adjustment,

May 2007 (cat. no. 1351.0.55.019)

Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts sources and methods, 1999 (cat.

no.3228.0)

Occasional Paper: Population Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996 (cat. no. 4708.0)

COMPONENTS OF PODILI ATION CHANGE

DODIII ATION

	COMPONEN	TS OF POPULA	TION CHANGE	Ξ	POPULATION	١	
						Growth	Growth
					At	on	on
			Natural	Net overseas	end of	previous	previous
	Births	Deaths	increase	migration(b)	period	year(c)	year(c)
Period	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
2000-01	247.5	128.9	118.6	135.7	19 413.2	259.9	1.36
2001-02	247.4	130.3	117.2	110.6	19 652.6	239.3	1.23
2002-03	247.4	132.2	115.2	116.5	19 898.1	245.5	1.25
2003-04	252.1	133.2	118.9	100.0	20 132.8	234.7	1.18
2004–05	255.8	131.4	124.5	123.8	20 399.8	267.1	1.33
2005–06	263.4	134.0	129.4	146.8	20 701.5	301.7	1.48
2001	246.6	128.8	117.8	136.1	19 535.1	262.4	1.36
2002	248.1	133.0	115.1	110.5	19 773.3	238.3	1.22
2003	249.3	131.8	117.6	110.1	20 015.8	242.5	1.23
2004	249.9	132.4	117.5	106.4	20 257.1	241.2	1.21
2005	263.6	131.4	132.1	137.0	20 548.4	291.3	1.44
2006 (d)(e)	266.8	134.4	132.4	158.8	20 852.4	304.0	1.48
2001							
September	63.9	35.2	28.7	27.7	19 472.5	258.3	1.34
December	60.8	32.3	28.5	31.2	19 535.1	262.4	1.36
2002							
March	61.3	29.6	31.7	36.4	19 606.0	245.8	1.27
June	61.5	33.1	28.4	15.3	19 652.6	239.3	1.23
September	63.5	38.1	25.4	29.9	19 711.3	238.8	1.23
December	61.8	32.2	29.6	28.9	19 773.3	238.3	1.22
2003							
March	60.0	29.4	30.5	41.6	19 848.9	242.9	1.24
June	62.1	32.5	29.6	16.1	19 898.1	245.5	1.25
September	65.1	37.8	27.3	27.2	19 956.6	245.3	1.24
December	62.2	32.1	30.1	25.2	20 015.8	242.5	1.23
2004	aa =		20.4	0==			4.04
March	63.5	30.3	33.1	35.5	20 088.4	239.5	1.21
June	61.4	33.0	28.3	12.1	20 132.8	234.7	1.18
September	64.2	36.8	27.4	30.4	20 195.3	238.7	1.20
December	60.8	32.3	28.6	28.5	20 257.1	241.2	1.21
2005	64.7	20 F	25.0	47.4	20 244 0	OFF 6	1.07
March	64.7	29.5	35.2	47.1	20 344.0	255.6	1.27
June	66.1	32.8	33.3	17.8 37.4	20 399.8	267.1	1.33
September December	67.5	36.5	31.0		20 474.7	279.4	1.38 1.44
2006	65.2	32.6	32.6	34.7	20 548.4	291.3	1.44
March	64.7	30.7	33.9	53.2	20 641.9	297.8	1.46
June	66.0	30. <i>1</i> 34.2	33.9	21.4	20 701.5	301.7	1.48
September(d)(e)	67.3	34.2 35.9	31.8	45.7	20 701.5	301.7	1.48
December(d)(e)	68.9	33.6	35.2	38.5	20 778.7	304.0	1.48
2007	08.9	33.0	33.2	38.3	20 852.4	304.0	1.48
March(d)	(f) 71.3	31.8	39.6	57.0	20 948.9	307.1	1.49
widion(u)	(1) 11.0	31.0	55.0	51.0	20 340.3	501.1	1.40

⁽a) See Explanatory Notes for concepts used, and the Glossary for definitions of terms used. Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 1 of the Technical Note in this publication.

⁽c) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

⁽d) Estimates for all components of population change and population for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information on each component of population change refer to the Explanatory Notes.

⁽e) September and December quarters 2006 births and deaths data have been readjusted. See paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽f) Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high number of births recorded for the March quarter 2007.

POPULATION CHANGE, components

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	n
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •				• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
			NATU	RAL INCRE	ASE(b)(c)(c	1)			
2000–01	39 709	26 433	25 366	5 495	13 966	2 047	2 851	2 681	118 58
2001–02	38 912	27 882	24 337	5 772	12 809	2 022	2 838	2 541	117 18
2002-03	38 814	27 392	23 738	5 198	12 630	1 784	2 943	2 610	115 16
2003–04	39 363	28 816	24 953	5 318	13 225	1 756	2 750	2 692	118 89
2004–05	38 640	30 256	27 926	5 832	14 259	2 208	2 561	2 796	124 49
2005–06	39 895	30 695	29 672	5 845	15 163	2 426	2 762	2 911	129 38
2001	39 239	27 194	25 117	5 455	13 315	1 946	2 930	2 471	117 75
2002	38 674	27 479	23 247	5 568	12 566	2 011	2 851	2 644	115 09
2003	38 891	28 131	25 135	5 437	12 543	1 835	2 879	2 692	117 56
2004	37 021	29 216	24 936	5 241	13 829	1 839	2 644	2 715	117 45
2005	42 427	30 594	30 192	6 053	14 929	2 435	2 659	2 818	132 13
2006	42 268	31 605	28 126	6 179	16 218	2 378	2 751	2 877	132 43
2001									
September	9 319	7 084	6 068	1 317	3 152	395	696	620	28 6
December	9 919	6 699	5 739	1 175	3 087	543	680	579	28 4
2002									
March	10 404	7 442	6 450	1 871	3 483	587	734	711	31 68
June	9 270	6 657	6 080	1 409	3 087	497	728	631	28 30
September	8 229	6 288	5 129	1 056	2 823	489	717	674	25 4:
December	10 771	7 092	5 588	1 232	3 173	438	672	628	29 6
2003									
March	9 763	7 361	6 587	1 523	3 297	490	792	694	30 5:
June	10 051	6 651	6 434	1 387	3 337	367	762	614	29 6
September	8 929	6 703	5 826	1 155	2 976	398	670	665	27 3
December	10 148	7 416	6 288	1 372	2 933	580	655	719	30 1
2004									
March	11 256	7 920	6 796	1 465	3 767	481	736	704	33 1
June	9 030	6 777	6 043	1 326	3 549	297	689	604	28 3
September	7 714	7 349	6 220	1 079	3 180	546	641	714	27 4
December	9 021	7 170	5 877	1 371	3 333	515	578	693	28 50
2005									
March	11 459	8 016	7 889	1 860	4 009	580	662	725	35 20
June	10 446	7 721	7 940	1 522	3 737	567	680	664	33 28
September	9 920	7 127	7 221	1 183	3 580	577	704	678	30 9
December	10 602	7 730	7 142	1 488	3 603	711	613	751	32 6
2006									
March	9 401	8 398	7 922	1 843	4 062	748	724	815	33 9
June	9 972	7 440	7 387	1 331	3 918	390	721	667	31 8
September	10 105	8 058	5 786	1 502	4 128	451	624	774	31 4
December	12 790	7 709	7 031	1 503	4 110	789	682	621	35 24
2007									
March	11 010	7 924	12 066	2 007	4 334	758	712	759	39 5

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) September and December quarters 2006 births and deaths data have been readjusted. See paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽d) Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high natural increase recorded in Queensland for the March quarter 2007.



	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	NET OVE	ERSEAS MI	GRATION (b)(c)		• • • • • • •	
2000-01	58 619	35 336	21 003	2 765	16 263	101	878	719	135 673
2001-02	44 411	20 252	26 488	2 798	14 970	307	655	698	110 556
2002-03	40 919	26 777	27 122	3 904	15 575	1 014	325	885	116 498
2003-04	29 820	25 020	25 399	4 305	13 634	700	648	456	99 966
2004-05	35 205	32 292	29 555	7 020	17 160	1 045	1 004	486	123 763
2005–06	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753
2001	57 190	29 562	27 523	3 310	16 347	529	796	835	136 076
2002	40 892	23 629	27 933	2 669	13 658	525	408	774	110 475
2003	35 393	26 569	25 060	4 244	16 719	860	564	729	110 104
2004	31 669	27 808	25 754	5 071	13 974	927	922	301	106 425
2005	37 580	35 809	32 177	8 735	19 920	1 042	1 087	674	137 009
2006	48 031	42 882	30 033	11 281	23 158	1 252	1 725	464	158 830
2001									
September	11 376	3 759	7 832	520	3 932	-29	217	111	27 712
December	12 872	5 614	6 491	1 468	4 196	421	61	76	31 189
2002									
March	14 230	8 917	6 960	499	4 947	65	296	443	36 355
June	5 933	1 962	5 205	311	1 895	-150	81	68	15 300
September	10 844	6 144	8 777	706	2 951	40	192	242	29 889
December	9 885	6 606	6 991	1 153	3 865	570	-161	21	28 931
2003									
March	15 031	10 691	7 697	1 486	5 717	349	-13	630	41 574
June	5 159	3 336	3 657	559	3 042	55	307	-8	16 104
September	7 722	7 107	6 959	982	3 983	162	266	49	27 224
December	7 481	5 435	6 747	1 217	3 977	294	4	58	25 202
2004									
March	11 640	9 740	7 782	1 480	3 990	205	226	408	35 472
June	2 977	2 738	3 911	626	1 684	39	152	-59	12 068
September	9 151	8 892	6 152	1 483	3 876	243	464	131	30 393
December	7 901	6 438	7 909	1 482	4 424	440	80	-179	28 492
2005	40.700	40.400	0.00=	0.100	0.101	***	2=2		.= .==
March	13 768	13 482	9 265	3 138	6 131	430	272	584	47 067
June	4 385	3 480	6 229	917	2 729	-68	188	-50	17 811
September	10 786	9 955	8 406	2 550	5 108	217	365	69	37 449
December	8 641	8 892	8 277	2 130	5 952	463	262	71	34 682
2006	15 100	45 400	10.077	2 420	7.540	202	700	440	F0 044
March	15 160	15 469	10 077	3 432	7 510	383	768	413	53 211
June	3 936	5 245	6 192	1 701	3 785	103	496	-52	21 411
September	16 033	12 293	7 463	3 338	5 821	323	354	115	45 740
December 2007	12 902	9 875	6 301	2 810	6 042	443	107	-12	38 468
March	15 884	15 484	11 367	4 779	8 014	330	558	595	57 009

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not $comparable \ with \ NOM \ estimates \ from \ earlier \ periods - see \ paragraph \ 1 \ of \ the \ Technical \ Note \ in \ this \ publication.$

⁽c) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
							• • • • • • •		
			NET INT	ERSTATE I	MIGRATION	N (b)			
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407	
2001-02	-25 341	3 542	30 395	-1 335	-3 605	-1 442	-1 956	-208	
2002-03	-32 712	-815	38 360	-1 218	-1 996	1 973	-2 725	-815	
2003-04	-31 336	-3 119	35 864	-2 936	2 067	2 554	-1 445	-1 598	
2004–05	-26 542	-3 133	30 706	-3 250	2 218	251	653	-855	
2005–06	-24 569	-1 519	25 227	-2 591	4 017	-198	-658	348	
2001	-19 638	5 071	22 853	-1 565	-3 449	-1 853	-1 730	348	
2002	-31 323	1 073	37 814	-1 257	-3 426	-41	-2 397	-391	
2003	-32 185	-2 290	36 724	-1 677	433	3 115	-2 241	-1 826	
2004	-28 159	-2 648	32 701	-3 545	2 286	994	-439	-1 143	
2005	-26 078	-3 443	28 599	-3 315	2 849	239	693	509	
2006	-25 583	-778	25 242	-2 634	4 248	-518	-489	540	
2001									
September	-4 144	1 004	5 443	-515	-633	-396	-404	-344	
December	-6 878	1 212	7 929	-39	-1 235	-508	-729	262	
2002									
March	-6 693	1 780	6 838	-403	-784	-231	-653	158	
June	-7 626	-454	10 185	-378	-953	-307	-170	-284	
September	-7 373	-506	9 652	100	-784	37	-818	-296	
December	-9 631	253	11 139	-576	-905	460	-756	31	
2003									
March	-7 477	499	8 035	-391	-293	837	-1 000	-198	
June	-8 231	-1 061	9 534	-351	-14	639	-151	-352	
September	-7 796	-490	8 953	-594	404	846	-616	-694	
December	-8 681	-1 238	10 202	-341	336	793	-474	-582	
2004									
March	-7 299	-382	7 766	-953	678	774	-415	-158	
June	-7 560	-1 009	8 943	-1 048	649	141	60	-164	
September	-6 167	-685	7 392	-474	458	155	-2	-666	
December	-7 133	-572	8 600	-1 070	501	-76	-82	-155	
2005	0.000	000	7.550	4 000	704	400	050	405	
March	-6 883	-926	7 550	-1 023	734	102	353	105	
June	-6 359 5 330	-950 000	7 164	–683 –698	525	70 –32	384 -2	–139 31	
September	-5 336	-962	6 002		1 010 580	-32 99	-2 -42		
December 2006	-7 500	-605	7 883	-911	280	99	-42	512	
March	-5 938	375	5 122	-176	1 409	-16	-321	-440	
June	-5 795	-327	6 220	-176 -806	1 018	-16 -249	-321 -293	-440 245	
September	-5 795 -5 758	-327 -340	6 220 5 627	-552	889	-249 -147	-293 235	245 46	
December	-3 738 -8 092	-340 -486	8 273	-552 -1 100	932	-147 -106	-110	689	
2007	0 002	-400	0210	1 100	332	-100	.110	009	
March	-6 331	-691	6 558	-1 084	1 234	-22	-12	348	

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 are revised, while those for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes.



	South								
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
			TOTAL PO	PULATION	GROWTH (b	o)(c)(d)			
2000-01	89 004	63 387	67 409	6 690	26 700	386	2 207	4 102	259 860
2001–02	54 612	58 820	85 991	9 391	24 482	1 004	1 674	3 378	239 322
2002–03	44 543	60 923	94 627	10 140	26 731	4 880	665	3 024	245 504
2003–04	36 120	58 587	92 247	9 140	29 634	5 120	2 049	1 843	234 690
2004–05	47 780	67 464	94 753	12 124	34 389	3 581	4 337	2 691	267 080
2005–06	58 910	77 790	94 982	15 681	42 650	3 542	4 181	3 972	301 652
2001	78 585	63 598	78 386	8 717	26 151	871	2 098	3 990	262 423
2002	45 324	59 546	94 078	9 186	23 218	2 594	1 003	3 372	238 277
2003	40 004	60 142	92 645	10 346	30 306	5 930	1 304	1 904	242 504
2004	39 907	62 338	89 693	9 252	30 811	3 852	3 236	2 164	241 206
2005	56 706	71 521	97 820	14 037	38 638	3 829	4 589	4 238	291 309
2006	67 257	78 232	86 962	16 139	44 185	3 183	4 079	3 974	304 005
2001									
September	15 691	13 615	20 533	1 877	6 528	6	541	470	59 265
December	15 056	15 299	21 350	3 140	6 122	486	46	1 019	62 562
2002									
March	17 125	19 950	21 458	2 492	7 723	448	409	1 391	70 937
June	6 740	9 956	22 650	1 882	4 109	64	678	498	46 558
September	11 065	13 801	24 900	2 451	5 123	587	121	709	58 757
December	10 394	15 839	25 070	2 361	6 263	1 495	-205	774	62 025
2003									
March	16 722	20 468	23 685	3 168	8 851	1 701	-203	1 206	75 548
June	6 362	10 815	20 972	2 160	6 494	1 097	952	335	49 174
September	8 412	15 277	23 241	2 173	7 540	1 433	345	94	58 514
December	8 508	13 582	24 747	2 845	7 421	1 699	210	269	59 268
2004	45 400	40.000	02.005	0.505	0.040	4 404	550	4 007	70 500
March	15 182	19 266	23 865	2 595	8 613	1 481	558	1 027	72 560
June	4 018	10 462	20 394	1 527	6 060	507	936	453	44 348
September	10 803	17 556	21 401	2 728	7 700	960	1 135	263	62 547
December 2005	9 904	15 054	24 033	2 402	8 438	904	607	421	61 751
	10 101	22.604	06.252	4.600	11.067	1 101	1 200	1 175	00.000
March	18 484	22 601	26 352	4 600	11 067	1 121	1 308	1 475	86 983
June	8 589 16 619	12 253 18 374	22 967 23 408	2 394 3 692	7 184 9 977	596 792	1 287 1 117	532 846	55 799 74 822
September									
December 2006	13 014	18 293	25 093	3 351	10 410	1 320	877	1 385	73 705
March	19 909	26 518	24 903	5 749	13 258	1 144	1 215	836	93 508
June	9 368	26 518 14 605	24 903 21 578	5 749 2 889	13 258 9 005	1 144 286	972	905	93 508 59 617
						286 627	1 213	905	
September	20 380	20 011	18 876	4 288	10 838			1 298	77 170
December 2007	17 600	17 098	21 605	3 213	11 084	1 126	679	1 298	73 710
March	20 563	22 717	29 991	5 702	13 582	1 066	1 258	1 702	96 580

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

⁽c) Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary – see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽d) Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high population growth recorded in Queensland for the March quarter 2007.



POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
							• • • • • • • • •		
			NATU	JRAL INCRE	ASE RATE(b)(c)(d)			
2000-01	0.61	0.56	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.43	1.46	0.85	0.62
2001–02	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.43	1.44	0.80	0.60
2002-03	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.34	0.66	0.38	1.48	0.81	0.59
2003–04	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.35	0.68	0.37	1.37	0.83	0.60
2004–05	0.58	0.61	0.72	0.38	0.72	0.46	1.27	0.85	0.62
2005–06	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.38	0.75	0.50	1.34	0.88	0.63
2001	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.36	0.71	0.41	1.49	0.78	0.61
2002	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.66	0.43	1.44	0.82	0.59
2003	0.58	0.57	0.67	0.36	0.65	0.39	1.44	0.83	0.59
2004	0.55	0.59	0.65	0.34	0.70	0.38	1.32	0.83	0.59
2005	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.39	0.75	0.50	1.30	0.86	0.65
2006	0.62	0.62	0.70	0.40	0.80	0.49	1.32	0.87	0.64
2001									
September	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.19	0.15
December	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.34	0.18	0.15
2002									
March	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.37	0.22	0.16
June	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.37	0.20	0.14
September	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.21	0.13
December	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.34	0.19	0.15
2003									
March	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.40	0.21	0.15
June	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.09	0.17	80.0	0.38	0.19	0.15
September	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.33	0.20	0.14
December	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.15
2004	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.07	0.00	0.4=
March	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.22	0.17
June	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.06	0.34	0.18	0.14
September	0.11 0.13	0.15 0.14	0.16 0.15	0.07 0.09	0.16 0.17	0.11 0.11	0.32 0.28	0.22 0.21	0.14 0.14
December 2005	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.28	0.21	0.14
March	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.22	0.17
June	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.33	0.22	0.16
September	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.34	0.20	0.15
December	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.15	0.30	0.23	0.16
2006	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.10
March	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.25	0.17
June	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.34	0.20	0.15
September	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.30	0.23	0.15
December	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.17
2007								1.10	
March	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.33	0.23	0.19

September and December quarters 2006 births and deaths data have been readjusted. See paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Natural increase estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high natural increase recorded in Queensland for the March quarter 2007.



POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate continued

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
								• • • • • • •	
			NET OV	ERSEAS MI	GRATION	RATE(b)(c)			
2000-01	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.18	0.87	0.02	0.45	0.23	0.71
2001-02	0.68	0.42	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.57
2002-03	0.62	0.55	0.73	0.26	0.81	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.59
2003–04	0.45	0.51	0.67	0.28	0.70	0.15	0.32	0.14	0.50
2004–05	0.52	0.65	0.76	0.46	0.87	0.22	0.50	0.15	0.61
2005–06	0.57	0.78	0.82	0.63	1.11	0.24	0.92	0.15	0.72
2001	0.88	0.62	0.77	0.22	0.87	0.11	0.41	0.26	0.71
2002	0.62	0.49	0.76	0.18	0.71	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.57
2003	0.53	0.54	0.67	0.28	0.86	0.18	0.28	0.22	0.56
2004	0.47	0.56	0.67	0.33	0.71	0.19	0.46	0.09	0.53
2005	0.56	0.71	0.82	0.57	1.00	0.21	0.53	0.21	0.68
2006	0.71	0.84	0.74	0.72	1.14	0.26	0.83	0.14	0.77
2001									
September	0.17	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.21	-0.01	0.11	0.03	0.14
December	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.16
2002									
March	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.19
June	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.10	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
September	0.16	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.07	0.15
December	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.12	-0.08	0.01	0.15
2003									
March	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.07	-0.01	0.19	0.21
June	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.08
September	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.14
December	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.13
2004									
March	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.18
June	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.08	-0.02	0.06
September	0.14	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.15
December	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.22	0.09	0.04	-0.05	0.14
2005							0.40	0.40	
March	0.20	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.23
June	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.14	-0.01	0.09	-0.02	0.09
September	0.16	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.25	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.18
December	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.29	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.17
2006	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.40	0.00
March	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.37	0.08	0.37	0.12	0.26
June	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.02	0.24	-0.02	0.10
September	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.28	0.07	0.17	0.03	0.22
December 2007	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.29	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.19
March	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.39	0.07	0.26	0.18	0.27

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) These NOM estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with NOM estimates from earlier periods – see paragraph 1 of the Technical Note in this publication.

⁽c) Estimates of NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.



POPULATION CHANGE, components of total population growth rate continued

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northem Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	• • • • • •						• • • • • • • • • •		
			NET IN	ITERSTATE	MIGRATION	RATE(b)			
2000-01	-0.25	0.11	0.56	-0.16	-0.17	-0.45	-0.81	0.13	
2001–02	-0.39	0.07	0.84	-0.09	-0.19	-0.31	-0.99	-0.07	
2002-03	-0.49	-0.02	1.03	-0.08	-0.10	0.42	-1.37	-0.25	
2003-04	-0.47	-0.06	0.94	-0.19	0.11	0.53	-0.72	-0.49	
2004–05	-0.40	-0.06	0.79	-0.21	0.11	0.05	0.32	-0.26	
2005–06	-0.36	-0.03	0.63	-0.17	0.20	-0.04	-0.32	0.11	
2001	-0.30	0.11	0.64	-0.10	-0.18	-0.39	-0.88	0.11	
2002	-0.47	0.02	1.03	-0.08	-0.18	-0.01	-1.21	-0.12	
2003	-0.48	-0.05	0.98	-0.11	0.02	0.66	-1.12	-0.56	
2004	-0.42	-0.05	0.85	-0.23	0.12	0.21	-0.22	-0.35	
2005	-0.39	-0.07	0.72	-0.21	0.14	0.05	0.34	0.16	
2006	-0.38	-0.02	0.62	-0.17	0.21	-0.11	-0.23	0.16	
2001									
September	-0.06	0.02	0.15	-0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.20	-0.11	
December	-0.10	0.03	0.22	0.00	-0.06	-0.11	-0.37	0.08	
2002									
March	-0.10	0.04	0.19	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.33	0.05	
June	-0.12	-0.01	0.28	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	
September	-0.11	-0.01	0.26	0.01	-0.04	0.01	-0.41	-0.09	
December	-0.15	0.01	0.30	-0.04	-0.05	0.10	-0.38	0.01	
2003									
March	-0.11	0.01	0.21	-0.03	-0.02	0.18	-0.50	-0.06	
June	-0.12	-0.02	0.25	-0.02	0.00	0.13	-0.08	-0.11	
September	-0.12	-0.01	0.24	-0.04	0.02	0.18	-0.31	-0.21	
December	-0.13	-0.03	0.27	-0.02	0.02	0.17	-0.24	-0.18	
2004									
March	-0.11	-0.01	0.20	-0.06	0.03	0.16	-0.21	-0.05	
June	-0.11	-0.02	0.23	-0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.05	
September	-0.09	-0.01	0.19	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.20	
December	-0.11	-0.01	0.22	-0.07	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	
2005	0.40		0.40				0.4=		
March	-0.10	-0.02	0.19	-0.07	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.03	
June	-0.09	-0.02	0.18	-0.04	0.03	0.01	0.19	-0.04	
September	-0.08	-0.02	0.15	-0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01	
December 2006	-0.11	-0.01	0.20	-0.06	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.15	
	-0.09	0.01	0.42	-0.01	0.07	0.00	0.45	-0.13	
March June	-0.09 -0.09	0.01 -0.01	0.13 0.15	-0.01 -0.05	0.07 0.05	-0.05	-0.15 -0.14	-0.13 0.07	
	-0.09 -0.08	-0.01 -0.01	0.15	-0.05 -0.04		-0.05 -0.03	-0.14 0.11	0.07	
September December	-0.08 -0.12	-0.01 -0.01	0.14	-0.04 -0.07	0.04	-0.03 -0.02		0.01	
2007	-0.12	-0.01	0.20	-0.07	0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.21	
March	-0.09	-0.01	0.16	-0.07	0.06	0.00	-0.01	0.10	

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimates of net interstate migration for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 are revised, while those for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes.



${\tt POPULATION~CHANGE,~components~of~total~population~growth~rate~\it continued}$

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (a)
Period	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
			TOTAL PO	PULATION	GROWTH	RATE(b)(c)(d)			
2000-01	1.37	1.34	1.89	0.44	1.42	0.08	1.13	1.30	1.36
2001-02	0.83	1.22	2.37	0.62	1.29	0.21	0.85	1.06	1.23
2002-03	0.67	1.25	2.55	0.67	1.39	1.03	0.33	0.94	1.25
2003–04	0.54	1.19	2.42	0.60	1.52	1.07	1.02	0.57	1.18
2004–05	0.71	1.35	2.43	0.79	1.74	0.74	2.15	0.82	1.33
2005–06	0.87	1.54	2.38	1.01	2.12	0.73	2.02	1.20	1.48
2001	1.20	1.33	2.18	0.58	1.39	0.18	1.07	1.26	1.36
2002	0.69	1.23	2.56	0.61	1.21	0.55	0.51	1.05	1.22
2003	0.60	1.23	2.46	0.68	1.56	1.25	0.65	0.59	1.23
2004	0.60	1.26	2.33	0.60	1.57	0.80	1.61	0.66	1.21
2005	0.84	1.43	2.48	0.91	1.93	0.79	2.25	1.29	1.44
2006	0.99	1.54	2.15	1.03	2.17	0.65	1.96	1.20	1.48
2001									
September	0.24	0.28	0.57	0.12	0.34	0.00	0.27	0.15	0.31
December	0.23	0.32	0.59	0.21	0.32	0.10	0.02	0.32	0.32
2002									
March	0.26	0.41	0.58	0.16	0.40	0.09	0.21	0.43	0.36
June	0.10	0.21	0.61	0.12	0.21	0.01	0.34	0.15	0.24
September	0.17	0.28	0.67	0.16	0.27	0.12	0.06	0.22	0.30
December	0.16	0.32	0.67	0.15	0.32	0.32	-0.10	0.24	0.31
2003									
March	0.25	0.42	0.63	0.21	0.46	0.36	-0.10	0.37	0.38
June	0.10	0.22	0.55	0.14	0.33	0.23	0.48	0.10	0.25
September	0.13	0.31	0.61	0.14	0.39	0.30	0.17	0.03	0.29
December	0.13	0.27	0.65	0.19	0.38	0.35	0.10	0.08	0.30
2004	0.23	0.39	0.60	0.17	0.44	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.36
March June	0.23	0.39	0.62 0.53	0.17		0.31	0.28	0.31	0.36
	0.06	0.21	0.55	0.10 0.18	0.31 0.39	0.11	0.56	0.14	0.22
September December	0.15	0.30	0.61	0.16	0.39	0.20	0.30	0.08	0.31
2005	0.13	0.30	0.01	0.16	0.42	0.19	0.30	0.13	0.31
March	0.27	0.45	0.67	0.30	0.55	0.23	0.64	0.45	0.43
June	0.13	0.43	0.58	0.15	0.36	0.12	0.63	0.43	0.43
September	0.25	0.36	0.59	0.24	0.49	0.16	0.54	0.26	0.37
December	0.19	0.36	0.62	0.22	0.51	0.27	0.42	0.42	0.36
2006	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.51	0.21	0.72	0.72	0.00
March	0.29	0.52	0.62	0.37	0.65	0.23	0.58	0.25	0.46
June	0.14	0.29	0.53	0.18	0.44	0.06	0.46	0.27	0.29
September	0.30	0.39	0.46	0.27	0.53	0.13	0.58	0.28	0.23
December	0.26	0.33	0.53	0.20	0.54	0.23	0.32	0.39	0.35
2007	0.20	0.00	0.00	3.20	0.01	3.20	0.02	0.50	2.30
March	0.30	0.44	0.73	0.36	0.65	0.22	0.59	0.51	0.46

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

Estimates of total population growth for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary, see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the

Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high population growth recorded in Queensland for the March quarter 2007.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, states and territories

	New							Australian	
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital	
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
• • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
				MALES					
2000-01	3 264 203	2 366 295	1 806 440	747 262	951 556	232 470	103 475	157 575	9 630 652
2001-02	3 290 539	2 397 296	1 851 880	751 846	965 147	232 967	104 532	159 213	9 754 792
2002-03	3 311 102	2 429 743	1 898 516	756 594	979 839	235 538	104 520	160 794	9 877 994
2003-04	3 328 205	2 460 720	1 945 650	761 022	996 861	237 995	105 250	161 869	9 998 899
2004–05	3 350 309	2 496 411	1 993 999	766 797	1 016 065	239 816	107 239	163 353	10 135 313
2005–06	3 378 094	2 537 797	2 042 685	774 362	1 039 653	241 591	109 396	165 456	10 290 338
2001	3 278 721	2 381 160	1 828 454	749 578	958 404	232 748	104 024	158 278	9 692 773
2002	3 300 143	2 412 413	1 876 649	754 000	971 376	233 996	104 418	159 980	9 814 349
2003	3 318 899	2 444 639	1 923 710	758 973	988 384	236 981	104 698	161 087	9 938 712
2004	3 337 423	2 477 810	1 968 524	763 542	1 005 812	238 987	106 057	162 230	10 061 717
2005	3 363 962	2 515 340	2 019 140	770 106	1 027 107	240 865	108 457	164 440	10 210 720
2006 (b)	3 396 720	2 556 579	2 063 138	778 249	1 051 194	242 437	110 413	166 655	10 366 693
2001									
September	3 271 950	2 373 586	1 816 936	748 160	955 003	232 488	103 937	157 806	9 661 256
December	3 278 721	2 381 160	1 828 454	749 578	958 404	232 748	104 024	158 278	9 692 773
2002									
March	3 287 613	2 392 144	1 839 620	750 925	962 624	233 001	104 218	159 011	9 730 539
June	3 290 539	2 397 296	1 851 880	751 846	965 147	232 967	104 532	159 213	9 754 792
September	3 295 546	2 404 641	1 863 977	753 060	968 028	233 284	104 621	159 641	9 784 166
December	3 300 143	2 412 413	1 876 649	754 000	971 376	233 996	104 418	159 980	9 814 349
2003									
March	3 308 238	2 424 163	1 888 210	755 505	976 282	235 070	103 973	160 588	9 853 378
June	3 311 102	2 429 743	1 898 516	756 594	979 839	235 538	104 520	160 794	9 877 994
September	3 315 219	2 438 088	1 910 741	757 700	984 265	236 195	104 648	160 934	9 909 135
December	3 318 899	2 444 639	1 923 710	758 973	988 384	236 981	104 698	161 087	9 938 712
2004	0.000.400	0 455 400	4 005 500	700 000	000 101		404000	101 000	
March	3 326 483	2 455 182	1 935 589	760 266	993 431	237 760	104 826	161 639	9 976 507
June	3 328 205	2 460 720	1 945 650	761 022	996 861	237 995	105 250	161 869	9 998 899
September	3 333 366	2 470 213	1 956 476	762 457	1 001 103	238 485	105 848	162 067	10 031 353
December	3 337 423	2 477 810	1 968 524	763 542	1 005 812	238 987	106 057	162 230	10 061 717
2005	2 240 055	0.400.074	4 004 005	705.005	1 011 010	000 544	100 000	100.010	10 100 550
March	3 346 655	2 489 871	1 981 935	765 805	1 011 846	239 544	106 630	162 940	10 106 550
June	3 350 309	2 496 411	1 993 999	766 797	1 016 065	239 816	107 239	163 353	10 135 313
September	3 358 231	2 506 247	2 006 040	768 510	1 021 453	240 185	107 982	163 756	10 173 730
December 2006	3 363 962	2 515 340	2 019 140	770 106	1 027 107	240 865	108 457	164 440	10 210 720
	3 373 842	2 530 183	2.024.005	772 952	1 034 621	241 492	108 890	164 969	10 260 146
March June		2 530 183	2 031 905 2 042 685	774 362	1 034 621	241 492 241 591	108 890	164 969	10 260 146
	3 378 094								
September(b)	3 388 058	2 548 083	2 052 233	776 591	1 045 355	241 906	110 052	165 994 166 655	10 329 577
December(b) 2007	3 396 720	2 556 579	2 063 138	778 249	1 051 194	242 437	110 413	166 655	10 366 693
March(b)	3 407 098	2 568 063	2 078 376	781 103	1 058 490	242 998	111 000	167 558	10 415 994

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary - see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



${\tt ESTIMATED} \ \ {\tt RESIDENT} \ \ {\tt POPULATION}, \ \ {\tt states} \ \ {\tt and} \ \ {\tt territories} \ \ {\tt continued}$

	New							Australian	
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital	
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
				FEMALE:	6				
2000-01	3 311 014	2 438 431	1 822 506	764 466	949 603	239 325	94 293	161 742	9 782 588
2001-02	3 339 290	2 466 250	1 863 057	769 273	960 494	239 832	94 910	163 482	9 897 770
2002-03	3 363 270	2 494 726	1 911 048	774 665	972 533	242 141	95 587	164 925	10 020 072
2003-04	3 382 287	2 522 336	1 956 161	779 377	985 145	244 804	96 906	165 693	10 133 857
2004-05	3 407 963	2 554 109	2 002 565	785 726	1 000 330	246 564	99 254	166 900	10 264 523
2005–06	3 439 088	2 590 513	2 048 861	793 842	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	168 769	10 411 150
2001	3 327 243	2 452 480	1 842 375	767 167	955 405	239 539	94 331	162 528	9 842 294
2002	3 351 145	2 480 773	1 888 258	771 931	965 651	240 885	94 940	164 198	9 958 995
2003	3 372 393	2 508 689	1 933 842	777 304	978 949	243 830	95 964	164 995	10 077 136
2004	3 393 776	2 537 856	1 978 721	781 987	992 332	245 676	97 841	166 016	10 195 337
2005	3 423 943	2 571 847	2 025 925	789 460	1 009 675	247 627	100 030	168 044	10 337 643
2006 (b)	3 458 442	2 608 840	2 068 889	797 456	1 029 773	249 238	102 153	169 803	10 485 675
2001									
September	3 318 958	2 444 755	1 832 543	765 445	952 684	239 313	94 372	161 981	9 811 249
December	3 327 243	2 452 480	1 842 375	767 167	955 405	239 539	94 331	162 528	9 842 294
2002									
March	3 335 476	2 461 446	1 852 667	768 312	958 908	239 734	94 546	163 186	9 875 465
June	3 339 290	2 466 250	1 863 057	769 273	960 494	239 832	94 910	163 482	9 897 770
September	3 345 348	2 472 706	1 875 860	770 510	962 736	240 102	94 942	163 763	9 927 153
December	3 351 145	2 480 773	1 888 258	771 931	965 651	240 885	94 940	164 198	9 958 995
2003									
March	3 359 772	2 489 491	1 900 382	773 594	969 596	241 512	95 182	164 796	9 995 514
June	3 363 270	2 494 726	1 911 048	774 665	972 533	242 141	95 587	164 925	10 020 072
September	3 367 565	2 501 658	1 922 064	775 732	975 647	242 917	95 804	164 879	10 047 445
December	3 372 393	2 508 689	1 933 842	777 304	978 949	243 830	95 964	164 995	10 077 136
2004	0.070.004	0.547.440	4.045.000	770.000	000 545	044 500	00.004	105 170	40.444.004
March	3 379 991	2 517 412	1 945 828	778 606	982 515	244 532	96 394	165 470	10 111 901
June	3 382 287	2 522 336	1 956 161	779 377	985 145	244 804	96 906	165 693	10 133 857
September	3 387 929	2 530 399	1 966 736	780 670	988 603	245 274	97 443	165 758	10 163 950
December	3 393 776	2 537 856	1 978 721	781 987	992 332	245 676	97 841	166 016	10 195 337
2005 March	3 403 028	2 548 396	1 991 662	784 324	997 365	246 240	98 576	166 781	10 237 487
June									
	3 407 963	2 554 109 2 562 647	2 002 565 2 013 932	785 726 787 705	1 000 330 1 004 919	246 564	99 254 99 628	166 900 167 343	10 264 523 10 300 928
September	3 416 660					246 987			
December 2006	3 423 943	2 571 847	2 025 925	789 460	1 009 675	247 627	100 030	168 044	10 337 643
March	3 433 972	2 583 522	2 038 063	792 363	1 015 419	248 144	100 812	168 351	10 381 725
June	3 433 972	2 590 513	2 038 063	792 363 793 842	1 015 419	248 331	100 812	168 769	10 381 725
September(b)	3 439 088 3 449 504	2 600 238	2 048 861	793 842 795 901	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	169 166	10 411 150
December(b)	3 449 504 3 458 442	2 600 238	2 058 189	795 901 797 456	1 024 528	248 643	101 835	169 166	10 449 081
2007	3 400 442	Z 000 040	2 000 009	131 400	T 029 113	Z43 Z30	102 100	TO9 003	TO 400 010
March(b)	3 468 627	2 620 073	2 083 642	800 304	1 036 059	249 743	102 824	170 602	10 532 954

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary - see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



${\tt ESTIMATED} \ \ {\tt RESIDENT} \ \ {\tt POPULATION}, \ \ {\tt states} \ \ {\tt and} \ \ {\tt territories} \ \ {\tt continued}$

	New							Australian	
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital	
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (a)
At end of period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
		• • • • • • • •				• • • • • • •			
				PERSON	S				
2000-01	6 575 217	4 804 726	3 628 946	1 511 728	1 901 159	471 795	197 768	319 317	19 413 240
2001-02	6 629 829	4 863 546	3 714 937	1 521 119	1 925 641	472 799	199 442	322 695	19 652 562
2002-03	6 674 372	4 924 469	3 809 564	1 531 259	1 952 372	477 679	200 107	325 719	19 898 066
2003-04	6 710 492	4 983 056	3 901 811	1 540 399	1 982 006	482 799	202 156	327 562	20 132 756
2004-05	6 758 272	5 050 520	3 996 564	1 552 523	2 016 395	486 380	206 493	330 253	20 399 836
2005–06	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	20 701 488
2001	6 605 964	4 833 640	3 670 829	1 516 745	1 913 809	472 287	198 355	320 806	19 535 067
2002	6 651 288	4 893 186	3 764 907	1 525 931	1 937 027	474 881	199 358	324 178	19 773 344
2003	6 691 292	4 953 328	3 857 552	1 536 277	1 967 333	480 811	200 662	326 082	20 015 848
2004	6 731 199	5 015 666	3 947 245	1 545 529	1 998 144	484 663	203 898	328 246	20 257 054
2005	6 787 905	5 087 187	4 045 065	1 559 566	2 036 782	488 492	208 487	332 484	20 548 363
2006 (b)	6 855 162	5 165 419	4 132 027	1 575 705	2 080 967	491 675	212 566	336 458	20 852 368
2001									
September	6 590 908	4 818 341	3 649 479	1 513 605	1 907 687	471 801	198 309	319 787	19 472 505
December	6 605 964	4 833 640	3 670 829	1 516 745	1 913 809	472 287	198 355	320 806	19 535 067
2002									
March	6 623 089	4 853 590	3 692 287	1 519 237	1 921 532	472 735	198 764	322 197	19 606 004
June	6 629 829	4 863 546	3 714 937	1 521 119	1 925 641	472 799	199 442	322 695	19 652 562
September	6 640 894	4 877 347	3 739 837	1 523 570	1 930 764	473 386	199 563	323 404	19 711 319
December	6 651 288	4 893 186	3 764 907	1 525 931	1 937 027	474 881	199 358	324 178	19 773 344
2003									
March	6 668 010	4 913 654	3 788 592	1 529 099	1 945 878	476 582	199 155	325 384	19 848 892
June	6 674 372	4 924 469	3 809 564	1 531 259	1 952 372	477 679	200 107	325 719	19 898 066
September	6 682 784	4 939 746	3 832 805	1 533 432	1 959 912	479 112	200 452	325 813	19 956 580
December	6 691 292	4 953 328	3 857 552	1 536 277	1 967 333	480 811	200 662	326 082	20 015 848
2004									
March	6 706 474	4 972 594	3 881 417	1 538 872	1 975 946	482 292	201 220	327 109	20 088 408
June	6 710 492	4 983 056	3 901 811	1 540 399	1 982 006	482 799	202 156	327 562	20 132 756
September	6 721 295	5 000 612	3 923 212	1 543 127	1 989 706	483 759	203 291	327 825	20 195 303
December	6 731 199	5 015 666	3 947 245	1 545 529	1 998 144	484 663	203 898	328 246	20 257 054
2005									
March	6 749 683	5 038 267	3 973 597	1 550 129	2 009 211	485 784	205 206	329 721	20 344 037
June	6 758 272	5 050 520	3 996 564	1 552 523	2 016 395	486 380	206 493	330 253	20 399 836
September	6 774 891	5 068 894	4 019 972	1 556 215	2 026 372	487 172	207 610	331 099	20 474 658
December	6 787 905	5 087 187	4 045 065	1 559 566	2 036 782	488 492	208 487	332 484	20 548 363
2006									
March	6 807 814	5 113 705	4 069 968	1 565 315	2 050 040	489 636	209 702	333 320	20 641 871
June	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	20 701 488
September(b)	6 837 562	5 148 321	4 110 422	1 572 492	2 069 883	490 549	211 887	335 160	20 778 658
December(b)	6 855 162	5 165 419	4 132 027	1 575 705	2 080 967	491 675	212 566	336 458	20 852 368
2007									
March(b)	6 875 725	5 188 136	4 162 018	1 581 407	2 094 549	492 741	213 824	338 160	20 948 948

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimated resident population for September 2006 onwards is preliminary - see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



${\tt ESTIMATED} \ \ {\tt RESIDENT} \ \ {\tt POPULATION}, \ \ {\tt major} \ \ {\tt population} \ \ {\tt regions} (a) - {\tt at} \ \ {\tt 30} \ \ {\tt June}$

					CHANGE		AVERAGE ANI GROWTH RAT	
		1996(b)	2001(b)	2006(c)	1996–2001	2001–2006	1996-2001	2001–2006
ASGC	Population region	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		AL CITY C			• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
		CAPII	AL CITY S	TATISTICAL	DIVISIONS			
105	Sydney	3 881 136	4 128 272	4 284 379	247 136	156 107	1.24	0.75
205	Melbourne	3 283 278	3 471 625	3 744 373	188 347	272 748	1.12	1.52
305	Brisbane	1 500 803	1 629 133	1 820 400	128 330	191 267	1.65	2.24
405	Adelaide	1 078 437	1 107 986	1 146 119	29 549	38 133	0.54	0.68
505	Perth	1 295 092	1 393 002	1 519 510	97 910	126 508	1.47	1.75
605	Hobart	195 718	197 282	205 566	1 564	8 284	0.16	0.83
705 805	Darwin	95 829 307 917	106 842 318 939	114 368 333 940	11 013 11 022	7 526 15 001	2.20 0.71	1.37 0.92
805	Canberra	201 911	310 939			15 001	0.71	0.92
• • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	STATISTI	CAL DISTRIC	TS.	• • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •
3139	Gold Coast-Tweed (QLD/NSW)	399 078	474 753	565 256	75 675	90 503	3.53	3.55
1003	Newcastle (NSW)	463 388	492 549	517 496	29 161	24 947	1.23	0.99
8196	Canberra-Queanbeyan (ACT/NSW)	343 970	360 537	381 397	16 567	20 860	0.95	1.13
1006	Wollongong (NSW)	255 744	269 597	277 972	13 853	8 375	1.06	0.61
3042	Sunshine Coast (QLD)	157 336	(d) 186 391	224 127	29 055	37 736	3.45	3.76
2024	Geelong (VIC)	152 245	159 503	167 802	7 258	8 299	0.94	1.02
3057	Townsville (QLD)	122 415	134 073	152 954	11 658	18 881	1.84	2.67
3061	Cairns (QLD)	106 694	112 932	131 564	6 238	18 632	1.14	3.10
3064	Toowoomba (QLD)	102 022	109 449	121 894	7 427	12 445	1.42	2.18
6090	Launceston (TAS)	98 829	98 526	103 325	-303	4 799	-0.06	0.96
1218	Albury-Wodonga (NSW/VIC)	90 752	95 621	100 826	4 869	5 205	1.05	1.07
2027	Ballarat (VIC)	79 109	83 599	88 437	4 490	4 838	1.11	1.13
2030	Bendigo (VIC)	74 192	79 673	85 080	5 481	5 407	1.44	1.32
6093 3054	Burnie-Devonport (TAS)	79 175 61 078	77 480	79 932 77 544	-1 695 3 689	2 452 12 777	-0.43 1.18	0.63 3.67
2039	Mackay (QLD) La Trobe Valley (VIC)	75 487	64 767 74 996	76 339	-491	1 343	-0.13	0.36
3048	Rockhampton (QLD)	67 688	67 369	73 333	-319	5 964	-0.13 -0.09	1.71
5071	Mandurah (WA)	49 970	59 752	73 333	9 782	11 259	3.64	3.51
3045	Bundaberg (QLD)	54 051	56 806	63 262	2 755	6 456	1.00	2.18
5074	Bunbury (WA)	42 406	50 008	57 744	7 602	7 736	3.35	2.92
1033	Wagga Wagga (NSW)	51 366	52 120	55 195	754	3 075	0.29	1.15
3046	Hervey Bay (QLD)	35 898	39 599	50 825	3 701	11 226	1.98	5.12
1021	Coffs Harbour (NSW)	42 141	46 099	50 048	3 958	3 949	1.81	1.66
2042	Mildura (VIC)	41 130	45 294	47 911	4 164	2 617	1.95	1.13
2033	Shepparton (VIC)	41 139	44 876	46 227	3 737	1 351	1.75	0.59
3051	Gladstone (QLD)	37 347	39 100	45 678	1 753	6 578	0.92	3.16
1027	Tamworth (NSW)	40 761	42 510	44 371	1 749	1 861	0.84	0.86
1024	Port Macquarie (NSW)	32 674	38 130	41 348	5 456	3 218	3.14	1.63
1039	Orange (NSW)	34 828	36 999	37 009	2 171	10	1.22	0.01
1030	Dubbo (NSW)	32 959	35 191	35 834	2 232	643	1.32	0.36
5083	Geraldton (WA)	29 688	31 425	33 500	1 737	2 075	1.14	1.29
1036	Bathurst (NSW)	29 146	30 615	32 246	1 469	1 631	0.99	1.04
1008	Nowra-Bomaderry (NSW)	28 707	30 168	32 245	1 461	2 077	1.00	1.34
1015	Lismore (NSW)	31 400	30 871	31 565	-529	694	-0.34	0.45
2025	Warrnambool (VIC)	27 372	29 629	31 501	2 257	1 872	1.60	1.23
5080	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (WA)	29 284	29 383	30 196	99	813	0.07	0.55

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) boundaries.

⁽a) Estimates at 30 June 1996, 2001 and 2006 are based on the 2006 (c) Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

Estimates for major population regions at 30 June 1996 and 2001 are final. (d) The estimate for the Sunshine Coast Statistical District for 2001 has been corrected from that published in Regional Population Growth, Australia 1996 to 2006 (cat. no. 3218.0) released on 24 July 2007.



${\tt ESTIMATED} \ \ {\tt RESIDENT} \ \ {\tt POPULATION}, \ \ {\tt Age} \ \ {\tt groups--at} \ \ {\tt 30} \ \ {\tt June} \ \ {\tt 2006(a)}$

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Westem Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	MALE	S	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
0–4	223 744	162 066	137 840	46 025	67 276	15 611	9 061	10 492	672 183
5–9	226 087	165 255	141 430	48 683	70 209	16 418	8 832	10 336	687 357
10–14	233 633	172 790	149 005	52 182	74 303	17 635	8 654	10 960	719 258
15–19	234 387	178 677	145 048	53 900	75 977	17 443	8 126	12 640	726 266
20–24	238 911	187 325	149 394	55 317	77 250	15 637	8 753	15 246	747 927
25–29	233 965	179 872	138 363	49 398	70 664	13 480	8 912	13 634	708 376
30–34	247 095	187 097	146 389	51 645	74 057	14 734	9 152	13 137	743 386
35–39	245 018	192 627	149 048	55 975	78 643	16 389	9 022	12 719	759 543
40–44	250 673	188 125	149 243	57 498	78 807	17 375	8 600	12 132	762 579
45–49	242 736	181 479	145 140	57 304	76 564	18 108	7 908	11 794	741 136
50–54	220 553	165 327	134 142	53 006	70 837	17 131	6 994	10 935	679 033
55–59 60–64 65–69 70–74	206 999 163 570 128 384	152 457 119 545 94 881	128 406 100 848 76 275 57 222	50 378 39 160 30 820	65 567 48 628 37 113 28 032	16 494 13 164 10 366	6 139 4 061 2 495	10 166 7 029 4 847	636 723 496 072 385 226
75–79 80–84	102 932 86 436 57 257	76 174 64 659 42 664	45 766 29 859	25 487 22 504 15 280	22 579 14 331	8 084 6 543 4 336	1 272 848 376	3 554 2 818 1 895	302 778 252 158 166 000
85–89	26 025	19 103	14 013	7 158	6 267	1 877	138	819	75 405
90–94	8 164	6 414	4 386	2 175	2 092	631	49	254	24 167
95–99	1 382	1 144	780	408	417	124	np	np	4 305
100 and over	143	116	88	59	40	11	np	np	460
All ages	3 378 094	2 537 797	2 042 685	774 362	1 039 653	241 591	109 396	165 456	10 290 338
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	FEMAL	ES	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	
0-4	211 577	154 064	130 250	43 917	63 280	14 620	8 667	10 002	636 468
5-9	215 559	156 291	134 736	46 892	65 809	15 603	8 218	10 214	653 422
10-14	222 208	163 706	141 330	49 684	69 131	16 628	8 108	10 565	681 455
15-19	222 908	169 593	138 335	50 875	70 880	16 467	7 406	11 877	688 400
20-24	231 968	181 054	145 393	53 083	71 801	15 443	8 260	14 431	721 505
25–29	233 261	176 993	136 230	47 591	67 484	13 893	8 858	13 712	698 090
30–34	251 218	190 211	147 477	50 927	72 289	15 485	8 912	13 173	749 767
35–39	249 502	196 916	151 270	55 336	76 410	17 052	8 558	12 736	767 888
40–44	252 789	192 092	153 134	57 898	77 745	17 927	7 783	12 665	772 130
45–49	247 364	185 420	148 118	58 487	75 960	18 732	7 362	12 616	754 152
50–54	223 149	167 841	134 089	54 322	69 708	17 377	6 455	11 618	684 647
55–59	206 142	156 593	125 705	51 876	62 437	16 598	4 967	10 470	634 836
60–64	163 236	120 840	97 658	40 647	45 904	13 140	3 148	7 165	491 775
65–69	132 833	98 799	74 703	33 127	36 773	10 657	1 865	5 164	393 943
70–74	112 143	83 996	58 683	28 148	29 610	8 678	1 107	3 984	326 360
75–79	104 093	77 527	52 674	27 362	25 798	7 782	784	3 303	299 330
80–84	83 604	62 165	41 231	22 861	19 738	6 426	474	2 827	239 328
85–89	48 394	35 857	24 497	13 174	11 561	3 745	231	1 472	138 933
90–94	21 336	16 039	10 449	5 948	5 531	1 629	96	620	61 649
95–99	5 138	3 989	2 559	1 488	1 350	409	np	np	15 091
100 and over All ages	666	527	340	199	193	40	np	np	1 981
	3 439 088	2 590 513	2 048 861	793 842	1 019 392	248 331	101 278	168 769	10 411 150

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

⁽a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



${\tt ESTIMATED} \ \ {\tt RESIDENT} \ \ {\tt POPULATION}, \ \ {\tt Age} \ \ {\tt groups--at} \ \ {\tt 30} \ \ {\tt June} \ \ {\tt 2006(a)} \ \ {\tt continued}$

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	PERSO	N.S.	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • •
				1 LINGO	11.5				
0–4	435 321	316 130	268 090	89 942	130 556	30 231	17 728	20 494	1 308 651
5–9	441 646	321 546	276 166	95 575	136 018	32 021	17 050	20 550	1 340 779
10-14	455 841	336 496	290 335	101 866	143 434	34 263	16 762	21 525	1 400 713
15–19	457 295	348 270	283 383	104 775	146 857	33 910	15 532	24 517	1 414 666
20–24	470 879	368 379	294 787	108 400	149 051	31 080	17 013	29 677	1 469 432
25-29	467 226	356 865	274 593	96 989	138 148	27 373	17 770	27 346	1 406 466
30-34	498 313	377 308	293 866	102 572	146 346	30 219	18 064	26 310	1 493 153
35–39	494 520	389 543	300 318	111 311	155 053	33 441	17 580	25 455	1 527 431
40–44	503 462	380 217	302 377	115 396	156 552	35 302	16 383	24 797	1 534 709
45–49	490 100	366 899	293 258	115 791	152 524	36 840	15 270	24 410	1 495 288
50-54	443 702	333 168	268 231	107 328	140 545	34 508	13 449	22 553	1 363 680
55–59	413 141	309 050	254 111	102 254	128 004	33 092	11 106	20 636	1 271 559
60–64	326 806	240 385	198 506	79 807	94 532	26 304	7 209	14 194	987 847
65–69	261 217	193 680	150 978	63 947	73 886	21 023	4 360	10 011	779 169
70–74	215 075	160 170	115 905	53 635	57 642	16 762	2 379	7 538	629 138
75–79	190 529	142 186	98 440	49 866	48 377	14 325	1 632	6 121	551 488
80–84	140 861	104 829	71 090	38 141	34 069	10 762	850	4 722	405 328
85–89	74 419	54 960	38 510	20 332	17 828	5 622	369	2 291	214 338
90–94	29 500	22 453	14 835	8 123	7 623	2 260	145	874	85 816
95–99	6 520	5 133	3 339	1 896	1 767	533	np	np	19 396
100 and over	809	643	428	258	233	51	np	np	2 441
All ages	6 817 182	5 128 310	4 091 546	1 568 204	2 059 045	489 922	210 674	334 225	20 701 488

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

⁽a) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups(a)—Australia—At 30 June

						PERCEN ¹	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION				
Age group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)	
(years)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES											
0–4	654 262	653 968	655 699	660 932	672 183	3.33	3.29	3.26	3.24	3.25	
5–9	692 269	688 833	686 457	685 154	687 357	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.36	3.32	
10-14	701 834	710 288	715 765	719 160	719 258	3.57	3.57	3.56	3.53	3.47	
15-19	697 188	701 800	707 588	716 664	726 266	3.55	3.53	3.51	3.51	3.51	
20-24	676 181	695 221	712 894	730 248	747 927	3.44	3.49	3.54	3.58	3.61	
25-29	689 251	684 340	684 321	691 290	708 376	3.51	3.44	3.40	3.39	3.42	
30-34	744 886	754 949	756 998	753 999	743 386	3.79	3.79	3.76	3.70	3.59	
35–39	733 804	727 219	727 838	738 304	759 543	3.73	3.65	3.62	3.62	3.67	
40-44	750 729	761 987	767 254	766 977	762 579	3.82	3.83	3.81	3.76	3.68	
45-49	686 233	698 982	714 329	727 940	741 136	3.49	3.51	3.55	3.57	3.58	
50-54	649 654	653 105	659 004	666 673	679 033	3.31	3.28	3.27	3.27	3.28	
55-59	550 046	583 060	603 618	622 413	636 723	2.80	2.93	3.00	3.05	3.08	
60-64	426 080	437 200	454 265	473 857	496 072	2.17	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.40	
65–69	343 784	353 231	363 869	375 879	385 226	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.86	
70–74	303 564	301 403	299 984	299 377	302 778	1.54	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.46	
75–79	232 967	239 401	244 956	249 270	252 158	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.22	
80-84	136 715	145 067	153 431	159 737	166 000	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.80	
85–89	61 831	63 332	64 682	69 875	75 405	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	
90–94	19 020	20 162	21 457	22 955	24 167	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	
95–99	3 861	3 859	3 971	4 132	4 305	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
100 and over	633	587	519	477	460	_	_	_	_	_	
All ages	9 754 792	9 877 994	9 998 899	10 135 313	10 290 338	49.64	49.64	49.66	49.68	49.71	
FEMALES											
0–4	621 997	621 711	622 506	625 737	636 468	3.16	3.12	3.09	3.07	3.07	
5–9	655 827	652 988	651 672	650 884	653 422	3.34	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.16	
10–14	667 919	674 094	678 043	681 505	681 455	3.40	3.39	3.37	3.34	3.29	
15–19	668 471	673 818	678 313	682 940	688 400	3.40	3.39	3.37	3.35	3.33	
20–24	654 216	671 552	686 139	703 939	721 505	3.33	3.37	3.41	3.45	3.49	
25–29	688 862	681 103	678 049	682 870	698 090	3.51	3.42	3.37	3.35	3.37	
30–34	757 767	768 463	768 508	764 498	749 767	3.86	3.86	3.82	3.75	3.62	
35–39	743 094	737 011	737 769	746 409	767 888	3.78	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.71	
40–44	760 846	771 969	777 875	777 301	772 130	3.87	3.88	3.86	3.81	3.73	
45–49	694 453	708 438	723 612	738 691	754 152	3.53	3.56	3.59	3.62	3.64	
50–54	648 359	655 193	663 362	672 751	684 647	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.30	3.31	
55–59	535 777	570 279	593 802	616 038	634 836	2.73	2.87	2.95	3.02	3.07	
60–64	419 093	430 180	448 003	469 219	491 775	2.13	2.16	2.23	2.30	2.38	
65–69	354 502	363 513	374 212	384 669	393 943	1.80	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.90	
70–74	332 076	328 392	325 460	324 589	326 360	1.69	1.65	1.62	1.59	1.58	
75–79	294 169	297 047	298 929	299 169	299 330	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.45	
80–84	210 948	220 417	229 406	235 701	239 328	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.16	
85–89	123 824	125 689	126 600	131 706	138 933	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.67	
90–94	51 118	53 323	56 200	59 593	61 649	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	
95–99	12 709	13 093	13 516	14 357	15 091	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
100 and over	1 743	1 799	1 881	1 957	1 981	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
All ages	9 897 770	10 020 072	10 133 857	10 264 523	10 411 150	50.36	50.36	50.34	50.32	50.29	

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2006 are preliminary planatory Notes. (c) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Age groups(a)—Australia—At 30 June continued

	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION									
	••••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••••	••••••	••••••	•••••••••	•••••••	••••••
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)
Age group										,
(years)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
				PER	SONS					
0–4	1 276 259	1 275 679	1 278 205	1 286 669	1 308 651	6.49	6.41	6.35	6.31	6.32
5–9	1 348 096	1 341 821	1 338 129	1 336 038	1 340 779	6.86	6.74	6.65	6.55	6.48
10-14	1 369 753	1 384 382	1 393 808	1 400 665	1 400 713	6.97	6.96	6.92	6.87	6.77
15-19	1 365 659	1 375 618	1 385 901	1 399 604	1 414 666	6.95	6.91	6.88	6.86	6.83
20-24	1 330 397	1 366 773	1 399 033	1 434 187	1 469 432	6.77	6.87	6.95	7.03	7.10
25-29	1 378 113	1 365 443	1 362 370	1 374 160	1 406 466	7.01	6.86	6.77	6.74	6.79
30–34	1 502 653	1 523 412	1 525 506	1 518 497	1 493 153	7.65	7.66	7.58	7.44	7.21
35–39	1 476 898	1 464 230	1 465 607	1 484 713	1 527 431	7.52	7.36	7.28	7.28	7.38
40-44	1 511 575	1 533 956	1 545 129	1 544 278	1 534 709	7.69	7.71	7.67	7.57	7.41
45-49	1 380 686	1 407 420	1 437 941	1 466 631	1 495 288	7.03	7.07	7.14	7.19	7.22
50-54	1 298 013	1 308 298	1 322 366	1 339 424	1 363 680	6.60	6.58	6.57	6.57	6.59
55–59	1 085 823	1 153 339	1 197 420	1 238 451	1 271 559	5.53	5.80	5.95	6.07	6.14
60–64	845 173	867 380	902 268	943 076	987 847	4.30	4.36	4.48	4.62	4.77
65–69	698 286	716 744	738 081	760 548	779 169	3.55	3.60	3.67	3.73	3.76
70–74	635 640	629 795	625 444	623 966	629 138	3.23	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.04
75–79	527 136	536 448	543 885	548 439	551 488	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.66
80–84	347 663	365 484	382 837	395 438	405 328	1.77	1.84	1.90	1.94	1.96
85–89	185 655	189 021	191 282	201 581	214 338	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.99	1.04
90–94	70 138	73 485	77 657	82 548	85 816	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41
95–99	16 570	16 952	17 487	18 489	19 396	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
100 and over	2 376	2 386	2 400	2 434	2 441	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
All ages	19 652 562	19 898 066	20 132 756	20 399 836	20 701 488	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.



ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND PROPORTION, States and territories

	Population	Proportion(a)
	no.	%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
Australia at 31 March 2007(b)		
New South Wales	6 875 725	32.8
Victoria	5 188 136	24.8
Queensland	4 162 018	19.9
South Australia	1 581 407	7.5
Western Australia	2 094 549	10.0
Tasmania	492 741	2.4
Northern Territory	213 824	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	338 160	1.6
Other Territories		
Jervis Bay Territory	390	0.0
Territory of Christmas Island	1 408	0.0
Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	590	0.0
Total Other Territories	2 388	0.0
Total Australia	20 948 948	100.0
Australian External Territories—at 30 June 2006(c)		
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	0	
Coral Sea Islands Territory	0	
Australian Antarctic Territory	52	
Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands	0	
Total Australian External Territories	52	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Proportion of Australia's total population.

⁽b) Estimated resident population at 31 March 2007 is preliminary.

⁽c) Population numbers for Australian External Territories are updated once a year and do not have revision processes applied. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.



PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

	New South			South	Western	_	Northern	Australian Capital	
At 30	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (b)
June	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •			050150	A	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
			CAF	PITAL CITIES	- SERIES	A(c)			
2006	4 307.7	3 682.6	1 864.0	1 133.2	1 512.2	206.3	114.7	na	
2011	4 521.6	3 917.1	2 098.8	1 158.7	1 667.0	215.6	130.1	na	
2021	4 970.9	4 411.2	2 597.4	1 212.5	1 994.2	235.7	164.8	na	
2031 2041	5 432.3	4 920.4	3 124.5 3 657.8	1 264.6	2 333.2	255.3	203.9	na	
2051	5 873.8 6 311.6	5 411.7 5 894.6	4 202.0	1 301.2 1 326.8	2 666.6 2 999.2	271.9 286.9	247.0 295.5	na na	
2001	0 011.0	3 034.0	4 202.0	1 320.0	2 333.2	200.5	255.5	iiu	
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	TOTAL S	TATE/TERRI	ORY – SER	IES A(c)	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
2006	6 848.8	5 077.7	4 064.2	1 545.2	2 050.9	490.5	207.2	330.3	20 617.5
2011	7 200.0	5 339.6	4 534.0	1 574.9	2 245.8	507.6	229.3	353.6	21 987.7
2011	7 944.6	5 886.8	5 526.9	1 635.8	2 655.9	543.7	279.2	402.1	24 878.4
2031	8 703.4	6 439.3	6 556.9	1 690.4	3 076.5	576.1	335.8	451.6	27 833.7
2041	9 413.9	6 948.2	7 571.6	1 721.7	3 485.6	600.4	398.6	499.1	30 643.2
2051	10 107.9	7 428.7	8 584.8	1 736.1	3 890.2	620.1	470.5	547.1	33 389.8
			CAP	ITAL CITIES	- SERIES	B(d)			
2006	4 300.8	3 671.9	1 853.5	1 132.6	1 504.3	205.0	113.4	na	
2011	4 500.8	3 872.9	2 037.7	1 157.8	1 629.5	210.6	125.0	na	
2021	4 871.5	4 253.4	2 403.6	1 201.3	1 875.3	220.2	149.7	na	
2031	5 194.7	4 591.8	2 757.9	1 229.0	2 104.2	225.7	176.1	na	
2041	5 434.9	4 850.9	3 074.5	1 226.9	2 295.0	224.7	203.5	na	
2051	5 608.8	5 041.1	3 354.7	1 203.9	2 453.6	219.6	232.3	na	
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	TOTAL S	TATE/TERRII	ORY – SER	IES B(d)	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
2006	6 02 1 2	E 069 1	4.042.4	1 5/5 6	2.040.2	100 1	205.1	207.2	20 EEE 2
2000	6 834.3 7 141.7	5 068.1 5 310.1	4 043.4 4 416.0	1 545.6 1 576.1	2 040.3 2 196.3	488.4 495.4	205.1 219.9	327.3 340.7	20 555.3 21 699.2
2011	7 714.4	5 761.7	5 149.2	1 625.2	2 498.4	504.0	250.9	364.5	23 871.4
2021	8 198.4	6 146.7	5 835.7	1 649.0	2 772.2	500.6	283.2	383.4	25 772.9
2041	8 527.8	6 410.1	6 414.4	1 629.7	2 991.2	481.4	315.9	394.9	27 169.3
2051	8 742.7	6 574.1	6 899.0	1 580.7	3 164.5	453.0	350.0	401.6	28 169.7
			CAP	ITAL CITIES	- SERIES	C (e)			
2006	4 300.4	3 666.9	1 844.1	1 132.6	1 498.9	204.1	112.6	na	
2011	4 494.0	3 841.5	1 983.9	1 155.4	1 590.2	206.4	117.9	na	
2021	4 813.8	4 135.3	2 238.3	1 186.9	1 749.4	207.4	127.5	na	
2031	5 070.1	4 370.8	2 467.2	1 200.2	1 882.5	203.7	136.8	na	
2041	5 229.5	4 515.0	2 648.5	1 182.1	1 971.3	193.4	145.3	na	
2051	5 292.1	4 566.8	2 778.1	1 138.5	2 017.6	178.2	153.0	na	
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •					• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
0000				TATE/TERRIT		, ,			
2006	6 827.5	5 064.9	4 026.6	1 546.4	2 031.6	486.0	203.1	325.5	20 514.2
2011	7 094.5	5 294.4	4 309.3	1 578.0	2 141.8	482.9	208.1	329.3	21 441.2
2021	7 525.4	5 681.8	4 816.3	1 620.7	2 328.9	466.8	215.3	330.1	22 988.4
2031	7 840.6	5 986.0 6 154.2	5 250.1 5 558 1	1 635.4	2 474.2	436.9	220.7	324.1	24 171.6
2041 2051	7 979.6 7 960.4	6 154.2 6 191.2	5 558.1 5 744 1	1 604.6 1 537.5	2 555.5 2 578 6	391.0 335.4	223.6 224.3	309.8 289.5	24 780.0 24 864.5
2001	1 300.4	0 191.2	5 744.1	1 551.5	2 578.6	JJJ.4	224.3	209.3	4 4 004.3
	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •

^{..} not applicable

na not available

⁽a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Uses revised ERP at 30 June 2004 as the base population. See paragraphs 28–29 of the Explanatory Notes for the levels assumed under all three series.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

⁽d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, life expectancy, overseas migration and interstate migration flows.

⁽e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration flows and a medium level of life expectancy.



At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (c)
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	EXPER	IMENTAL	ESTIMATE	S - MALES	S	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
1991	53 616	11 014	48 624	10 313	26 613	6 990	23 418	1 427	182 106
1996	60 774	12 525	55 396	11 558	29 885	7 887	26 125	1 719	205 967
1997	62 110	12 797	56 671	11 768	30 472	8 048	26 619	1 766	210 350
1998	63 454	13 069	57 889	11 981	31 101	8 212	27 014	1 814	214 635
1999	64 779	13 339	59 078	12 198	31 734	8 377	27 459	1871	218 940
2000	66 105	13 582	60 318	12 417	32 308	8 543	27 959	1 920	223 260
2001	67 432	13 799	61 526	12 604	32 881	8 718	28 492	1 963	227 526
• • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	FYDEDIN	JENTAL E	ESTIMATES	_ FEMAL	= 0	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
1991	53 713	11 269	51 595	10 245	26 274	6 917	23 289	1 443	184 837
1996	60 759	12 671	58 156	11 625	29 726	7 840	25 853	1 686	208 423
1997	62 174	12 956	59 488	11 878	30 365	8 008	26 360	1 733	213 074
1998	63 568	13 248	60 716	12 143	31 016	8 169	26 806	1 792	217 572
1999 2000	64 901 66 199	13 553	61 961	12 427 12 688	31 707	8 349	27 293 27 825	1 844 1 887	222 152 226 608
2000	67 456	13 798 14 047	63 175 64 384	12 940	32 396 33 050	8 520 8 666	28 383	1 946	230 994
			EXPERIM	MENTAL E	STIMATES	- PERSOI	NS		
1991	107 329	22 283	100 219	20 558	52 887	13 907	46 707	2 870	366 943
1996	121 533	25 196	113 552	23 183	59 611	15 727	51 978	3 405	414 390
1997	124 284	25 753	116 159	23 646	60 837	16 056	52 979	3 499	423 424
1998	127 022	26 317	118 605	24 124	62 117	16 381	53 820	3 606	432 207
1999	129 680	26 892	121 039	24 625	63 441	16 726	54 752	3 715	441 092
2000	132 304	27 380	123 493	25 105	64 704	17 063	55 784	3 807	449 868
2001	134 888	27 846	125 910	25 544	65 931	17 384	56 875	3 909	458 520
• • • • •	• • • • • • • •	EXPERII	MENTAL PF	ROJECTIO	NS, HIGH	SERIES -	PERSONS	G (d)	• • • • • • • • •
2002	140 108	29 152	130 823	26 313	68 051	17 689	57 888	4 133	474 392
2002	145 539	30 529	135 855	27 095	70 224	17 999	58 895	4 366	490 739
2004	151 182	31 969	141 023	27 893	72 457	18 317	59 899	4 607	507 586
2005	157 046	33 469	146 344	28 710	74 753	18 644	60 896	4 856	524 959
2006	163 141	35 031	151 825	29 550	77 113	18 982	61 886	5 115	542 886
2007	169 479	36 660	157 467	30 410	79 541	19 329	62 870	5 385	561 387
2008	176 072	38 360	163 282	31 290	82 039	19 683	63 848	5 664	580 486
2009	182 932	40 134	169 277	32 189	84 602	20 045	64 820	5 953	600 201
• • • • •	• • • • • • •	EVDEDI	MENTAL D	DO LECTIO	NIC LOW	CEDIEC	DEDCONC	(0)	• • • • • • • • •
		EAPERI	MENTAL P	MOJECITO	INS, LUW	SERIES -	r E R S U N S	(8)	
2002	137 061	28 435	128 606	26 046	67 162	17 614	57 758	4 008	466 925
2003	139 280	29 050	131 302	26 551	68 403	17 848	58 634	4 107	475 412
2004	141 533	29 683	134 013	27 060	69 665	18 087	59 508	4 204	483 992
2005	143 824	30 329	136 754	27 578	70 945	18 333	60 373	4 300	492 677
2006	146 159	30 988	139 527	28 105	72 243	18 586	61 232	4 396	501 479
2007	148 542	31 660	142 333	28 641	73 563	18 846	62 085	4 490	510 405
2008	150 971	32 345	145 174	29 185	74 903 76 264	19 115	62 932 63 775	4 586 4 680	519 459 528 645
2009	153 454	33 045	148 055	29 736	76 264	19 387	63 775	4 680	528 645

⁽a) Data are based on the 2001 Census.

⁽b) For information on these experimental estimates and projections see paragraphs 21–22 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽d) The high projections series assumes a component of increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase.

⁽e) The low projections series assumes changes in the Indigenous population as a result of natural increase and interstate migration only.



EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION, age groups—at 30 June 2006(a)

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(c)	Australia (d)
(years)	Walco	violoria	Quodrisiana	radiana	naodana	rasmama(s)	ronnory	remiery (o)	naotrana (a)
• • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
				MAI	_ES				
0–4	9 567	1 816	9 675	1 559	4 665	1 006	4 081	210	32 592
5–9	9 658	1 899	9 644	1 634	5 122	1 054	3 992	247	33 261
10-14	9 857	1 963	9 718	1 582	4 854	1 096	3 792	284	33 156
15–19	8 310	1 609	7 871	1 446	4 194	1 078	3 486	228	28 233
20–24	6 261	1 356	6 255	1 157	3 454	718	3 107	211	22 525
25–29	4 730	1 046	5 239	868	3 065	524	2 681	149	18 315
30–34	4 680	999	5 088	904	2 935	464	2 587	158	17 822
35–39	4 545	1 001	4 717	828	2 613	518	2 353	139	16 721
40-44	4 071	890	4 048	759	2 289	453	1 941	122	14 578
45-49	3 542	738	3 230	615	1 948	429	1 578	84	12 175
50-54	2 894	638	2 540	517	1 488	364	1 185	93	9 726
55–59	2 167	473	1 860	331	1 011	288	770	51	6 956
60–64	1 513	302	1 162	226	653	198	538	28	4 626
65–69	982	224	690	151	432	104	333	15	2 936
70–74	652	121	483	90	260	83	183	6	1 879
75–79	328	90	275	67	156	np	110	np	1 070
80–84	149	40	140	30	79	np	62	np	519
85 and over	90	48	93	29	71	np	47	np	391
	73 996	15 253	72 728	12 793	39 289	8 447	32 826	2 030	257 481
All ages	73 990	15 255	12 120	12 195	39 269	0 441	32 620	2 030	257 461
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
				FEMA	ALES				
0–4	8 938	1 828	9 506	1 488	4 600	940	3 869	251	31 430
5–9	9 116	1 948	9 372	1 569	4 701	955	3 770	242	31 686
10-14	9 407	1 824	9 092	1 577	4 505	1 082	3 586	213	31 293
15-19	7 552	1 621	7 439	1 427	3 982	936	3 315	212	26 494
20–24	5 891	1 278	6 182	1 152	3 362	760	3 209	191	22 035
25–29	4 843	1 083	5 286	961	2 926	545	2 903	159	18 716
30–34	5 093	1 084	5 321	943	2 766	540	2 758	151	18 665
35–39	5 098	1 070	5 090	922	2 783	594	2 489	170	18 224
40-44	4 667	938	4 358	830	2 333	546	2 004	129	15 808
45-49	3 860	767	3 472	680	1 957	489	1 698	109	13 041
50-54	3 028	616	2 802	515	1 575	324	1 371	79	10 315
55–59	2 331	498	2 071	370	1 085	271	906	44	7 585
60–64	1 539	335	1 368	279	737	157	698	28	5 147
65–69	1 114	251	949	197	500	129	449	15	3 605
70–74	771	153	597	143	355	75	362	9	2 466
75–79	501	140	384	103	216	np	176	np	1 581
80–84	229	83	229	48	136	np	110	np	877
85 and over	204	69	183	47	120	np	83	np	725
All ages	74 182	15 586	73 701	13 251	38 639	8 453	33 756	2 013	259 693
All ages	14 102	10 000	13 101	10 201	30 039	0 400	33 130	2 013	237 075

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless (b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 70 otherwise indicated

Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

and the number of females is 110.

⁽c) For the Australian Capital Territory in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5 and the number of females is 11.

⁽d) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS POPULATION, age

groups—at 30 June 2006(a) continued

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(c)	Australia (d)
				PERS	ONS				
0-4	18 505	3 644	19 181	3 047	9 265	1 946	7 950	461	64 022
5-9	18 774	3 847	19 016	3 203	9 823	2 009	7 762	489	64 947
10-14	19 264	3 787	18 810	3 159	9 359	2 178	7 378	497	64 449
15-19	15 862	3 230	15 310	2 873	8 176	2 014	6 801	440	54 727
20-24	12 152	2 634	12 437	2 309	6 816	1 478	6 316	402	44 560
25-29	9 573	2 129	10 525	1 829	5 991	1 069	5 584	308	37 031
30-34	9 773	2 083	10 409	1 847	5 701	1 004	5 345	309	36 487
35-39	9 643	2 071	9 807	1 750	5 396	1 112	4 842	309	34 945
40-44	8 738	1 828	8 406	1 589	4 622	999	3 945	251	30 386
45–49	7 402	1 505	6 702	1 295	3 905	918	3 276	193	25 216
50–54	5 922	1 254	5 342	1 032	3 063	688	2 556	172	20 041
55–59	4 498	971	3 931	701	2 096	559	1 676	95	14 541
60–64	3 052	637	2 530	505	1 390	355	1 236	56	9 773
65–69	2 096	475	1 639	348	932	233	782	30	6 541
70–74	1 423	274	1 080	233	615	158	545	15	4 345
75–79	829	230	659	170	372	96	286	8	2 651
80–84	378	123	369	78	215	56	172	5	1 396
85 and over	294	117	276	76	191	28	130	3	1 116
All ages	148 178	30 839	146 429	26 044	77 928	16 900	66 582	4 043	517 174

⁽a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased (c) For the Australian Capital Territory in the age group 75 and over, the estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 70 (d) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. and the number of females is 110.

number of males is 5 and the number of females is 11.



EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, age groups—as at 30 June 2006(a)

	New							Australian	
Age group (vears)	South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory	Capital Territory(c)	Australia (d)
(years)	Walco	viocoria	Queensiana	naodana	nadaana	raomama(s)	ronnory	remiery (e)	nastrana (a)
• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
				MAL	ES				
0–4	214 177	160 250	128 165	44 466	62 611	14 605	4 980	10 282	639 591
5–9	216 429	163 356	131 786	47 049	65 087	15 364	4 840	10 089	654 096
10–14	223 776	170 827	139 287	50 600	69 449	16 539	4 862	10 676	686 102
15–19	226 077	177 068	137 177	52 454	71 783	16 365	4 640	12 412	698 033
20–24	232 650	185 969	143 139	54 160	73 796	14 919	5 646	15 035	725 402
25–29	229 235	178 826	133 124	48 530	67 599	12 956	6 231	13 485	690 061
30–34	242 415	186 098	141 301	50 741	71 122	14 270	6 565	12 979	725 564
35–39	240 473	191 626	144 331	55 147	76 030	15 871	6 669	12 580	742 822
40-44	246 602	187 235	145 195	56 739	76 518	16 922	6 659	12 010	748 001
45–49	239 194	180 741	141 910	56 689	74 616	17 679	6 330	11 710	728 961
50-54	217 659	164 689	131 602	52 489	69 349	16 767	5 809	10 842	669 307
55-59	204 832	151 984	126 546	50 047	64 556	16 206	5 369	10 115	629 767
60-64	162 057	119 243	99 686	38 934	47 975	12 966	3 523	7 001	491 446
65–69	127 402	94 657	75 585	30 669	36 681	10 262	2 162	4 832	382 290
70–74	102 280	76 053	56 739	25 397	27 772	8 001	1 089	3 548	300 899
75–79	86 108	64 569	45 491	22 437	22 423	np	738	np	251 088
80–84	57 108	42 624	29 719	15 250	14 252	np	314	np	165 481
85 and over	35 624	26 729	19 174	9 771	8 745	np	144	np	103 946
All ages	3 304 098	2 522 544	1 969 957	761 569	1 000 364	233 144	76 570	163 426	10 032 857
				FEMA	LES				
0.4	000 000	450.000	400 744			42.000	4.700	0.754	005.000
0–4 5–9	202 639	152 236	120 744	42 429	58 680	13 680	4 798	9 751	605 038
5–9 10–14	206 443 212 801	154 343 161 882	125 364 132 238	45 323 48 107	61 108 64 626	14 648 15 546	4 448 4 522	9 972 10 352	621 736 650 162
15–14	215 356	167 972	130 896	49 448	66 898	15 531	4 091	11 665	661 906
20–24	215 330	179 776	139 211	51 931	68 439	14 683	5 051	14 240	699 470
25–29	228 418	175 910	130 944	46 630	64 558	13 348	5 955	13 553	679 374
30–34 35–39	246 125	189 127	142 156	49 984	69 523	14 945	6 154	13 022	731 102
35–39 40–44	244 404 248 122	195 846 191 154	146 180 148 776	54 414 57 068	73 627 75 412	16 458 17 381	6 069 5 779	12 566 12 536	749 664 756 322
45–49	243 504	184 653	144 646	57 807	74 003	18 243	5 664	12 507	741 111
50–54	220 121	167 225	131 287	53 807	68 133	17 053	5 084	11 539	674 332
55–59	203 811	156 095	123 634	51 506	61 352	16 327	4 061	10 426	627 251
60–64 65–69	161 697 131 719	120 505 98 548	96 290 73 754	40 368 32 930	45 167 36 273	12 983 10 528	2 450 1 416	7 137 5 149	486 628 390 338
70–74	111 372	98 548 83 843	58 086	32 930 28 005	29 255	8 603	745	3 975	390 338 323 894
75–79	103 592	77 387	52 290	27 259	25 582	np	608	np	297 749
80–84	83 375	62 082	41 002	22 813	19 602	np	364	np	238 451
85 and over	75 330	56 343	37 662	20 762	18 515	np	263	np	216 929
All ages	3 364 906	2 574 927	1 975 160	780 591	980 753	239 878	67 522	166 756	10 151 457

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless (b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 13,452 otherwise indicated

Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census.

and the number of females is 19,921.

⁽c) For the Australian Capital Territory in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5,830 and the number of females is 8,366.

⁽d) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATED RESIDENT AUSTRALIAN NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, age

groups—as at 30 June 2006(a) continued

Age group (years)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania(b)	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory(c)	Australia (d)
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
				PERSO	ONS				
0–4	416 816	312 486	248 909	86 895	121 291	28 285	9 778	20 033	1 244 629
5–9	422 872	317 699	257 150	92 372	126 195	30 012	9 288	20 061	1 275 832
10-14	436 577	332 709	271 525	98 707	134 075	32 085	9 384	21 028	1 336 264
15–19	441 433	345 040	268 073	101 902	138 681	31 896	8 731	24 077	1 359 939
20–24	458 727	365 745	282 350	106 091	142 235	29 602	10 697	29 275	1 424 872
25-29	457 653	354 736	264 068	95 160	132 157	26 304	12 186	27 038	1 369 435
30-34	488 540	375 225	283 457	100 725	140 645	29 215	12 719	26 001	1 456 666
35–39	484 877	387 472	290 511	109 561	149 657	32 329	12 738	25 146	1 492 486
40-44	494 724	378 389	293 971	113 807	151 930	34 303	12 438	24 546	1 504 323
45–49	482 698	365 394	286 556	114 496	148 619	35 922	11 994	24 217	1 470 072
50-54	437 780	331 914	262 889	106 296	137 482	33 820	10 893	22 381	1 343 639
55–59	408 643	308 079	250 180	101 553	125 908	32 533	9 430	20 541	1 257 018
60–64	323 754	239 748	195 976	79 302	93 142	25 949	5 973	14 138	978 074
65–69	259 121	193 205	149 339	63 599	72 954	20 790	3 578	9 981	772 628
70–74	213 652	159 896	114 825	53 402	57 027	16 604	1 834	7 523	624 793
75–79	189 700	141 956	97 781	49 696	48 005	14 229	1 346	6 113	548 837
80–84	140 483	104 706	70 721	38 063	33 854	10 706	678	4 717	403 932
85 and over	110 954	83 072	56 836	30 533	27 260	8 438	407	3 366	320 875
All ages	6 669 004	5 097 471	3 945 117	1 542 160	1 981 117	473 022	144 092	330 182	20 184 314

and are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 13,452 (d) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. and the number of females is 19,921.

⁽a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates (c) For the Australian Capital Territory in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5,830 and the number of females is 8,366.



BIRTHS AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES(a)

Danie d	New South Wales	Victoria	Quannaland	South	Western	Taemania	Northern	Australian Capital	Australia /
Period	waies	victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (
• • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	NUN	IBER OF E	BIRTHS	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
2000-01	85 365	58 686	47 919	17 414	24 429	5 874	3 728	4 041	247 50
2001–02	84 085	60 507	47 652	17 579	23 967	5 871	3 739	3 959	247 43
2002-03	84 893	60 467	47 317	17 286	23 791	5 758	3 815	4 014	247 40
2003–04	85 714	61 907	49 189	17 249	24 530	5 734	3 615	4 160	252 1
2004-05	84 233	62 658	52 092	17 608	25 439	6 047	3 517	4 226	255 8
005-06	86 000	63 804	54 199	17 987	26 908	6 371	3 724	4 414	263 4
001	83 896	59 441	47 967	17 474	24 235	5 801	3 801	3 874	246 5
002	84 914	60 972	47 113	17 515	23 782	5 966	3 763	4 045	248 1
003	85 093	60 797	48 350	17 568	23 862	5 778	3 730	4 135	249 3
004	83 158	61 859	49 593	16 865	24 968	5 733	3 526	4 147	249 8
005	87 559	63 242	54 196	17 996	26 351	6 293	3 665	4 245	263 5
006 (c)(d)	88 056	66 544	51 973	18 085	27 757	6 316	3 687	4 375	266 8
001									
September	21 811	15 648	12 356	4 520	6 196	1 416	918	1 016	63 8
December	20 789	14 908	11 564	4 255	5 854	1 507	904	934	60 7
002	20 100	11000	11 00 1	1 200	0 00 1	1001	001	301	
March	20 403	14 990	11 919	4 556	6 002	1 477	960	1 004	61 3
June	21 082	14 961	11 813	4 248	5 915	1 471	957	1 005	61 4
September	21 734	15 783	12 059	4 489	5 945	1 527	948	1 043	63 5
December	21 695	15 238	11 322	4 222	5 920	1 491	898	993	61 8
003	21 095	15 256	11 322	4 222	5 920	1 491	090	993	010
March	10.900	14 700	11 020	/ 105	E 000	1 400	1 009	1 004	59 9
	19 899	14 709	11 830	4 185	5 908			1 004	
June	21 565	14 737	12 106	4 390	6 018	1 340	960	974	62 1
September	22 399	15 897	12 481	4 651	6 193	1 515	874	1 071	65 0
December	21 230	15 454	11 933	4 342	5 743	1 523	887	1 086	62 2
004	04 407	45.000	40.505	4.400	0.054	4 404	0.4.4	4 007	00.4
March	21 407	15 603	12 595	4 129	6 354	1 401	944	1 027	63 4
June	20 678	14 953	12 180	4 127	6 240	1 295	910	976	61 3
September	21 039	16 009	12 929	4 323	6 370	1 581	865	1 107	64 2
December	20 034	15 294	11 889	4 286	6 004	1 456	807	1 037	60 8
005	04.400	4= 4=0	40040	4 400	0.504			4 000	
March	21 439	15 472	13 340	4 499	6 524	1 451	886	1 069	64 6
June	21 721	15 883	13 934	4 500	6 541	1 559	959	1 013	66 1
September	22 671	15 998	13 823	4 617	6 772	1 631	950	1 064	67 5
December	21 728	15 889	13 099	4 380	6 514	1 652	870	1 099	65 2
006									
March	19 789	15 979	13 757	4 541	6 810	1 655	949	1 165	64 6
June	21 812	15 938	13 520	4 449	6 812	1 433	955	1 086	66 (
September(c)	22 878	17 060	12 020	4 751	7 074	1 517	854	1 147	67 3
December(c)(d)	23 577	17 567	12 676	4 344	7 061	1 711	929	977	68 8
007									
March(c)(e)	21 735	15 160	(e) 18 367	4 868	7 283	1 764	980	1 179	71 3
	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	TOTAL F	ERTILITY	RATES (f) (g	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
000 01	4 704	4.045			. , , ,	,	0.040	4.500	4 -
000-01	1.781	1.615	1.810	1.675	1.756	1.879	2.243	1.568	1.7
001–02	1.743	1.655	1.784	1.706	1.720	1.909	2.259	1.524	1.7
002-03	1.757	1.645	1.742	1.686	1.707	1.885	2.334	1.536	1.7
003-04	1.774	1.678	1.782	1.688	1.752	1.868	2.205	1.597	1.7
004–05	1.743	1.693	1.857	1.734	1.809	1.981	2.127	1.618	1.7
2005–06	1.775	1.713	1.899	1.768	1.891	2.084	2.215	1.665	1.8

⁽a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

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⁽b) Includes Other Territories — see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Birth estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽d) September and December quarters 2006 births data have been readjusted. See paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽e) Resolution of a processing lag in birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages was the main cause of the relatively high number of births recorded in Queensland for the March quarter 2007.

⁽f) Births per woman.

⁽g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.



DEATHS AND STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)

	New							Australian	
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital	
Period	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	Australia (b)
			NUM	BER OF D	EATHS				
2000-01	45 656	32 253	22 553	11 919	10 463	3 827	877	1 360	128 913
2001–02	45 173	32 625	23 315	11 807	11 158	3 849	901	1 418	130 253
2002-03	46 079	33 075	23 579	12 088	11 161	3 974	872	1 404	132 239
2003-04	46 351	33 091	24 236	11 931	11 305	3 978	865	1 468	133 231
2004-05	45 593	32 402	24 166	11 776	11 180	3 839	956	1 430	131 354
2005–06	46 105	33 109	24 527	12 142	11 745	3 945	962	1 503	134 041
2001	44 657	32 247	22 850	12 019	10 920	3 855	871	1 403	128 825
2002	46 240	33 493	23 866	11 947	11 216	3 955	912	1 401	133 037
2003	46 202	32 666	23 215	12 131	11 319	3 943	851	1 443	131 778
2004	46 137	32 643	24 657	11 624	11 139	3 894	882	1 432	132 419
2005	45 132	32 648	24 004	11 943	11 422	3 858	1 006	1 427	131 445
2006 (c)(d)	45 788	34 939	23 847	11 906	11 539	3 938	936	1 498	134 398
2001									
September	12 492	8 564	6 288	3 203	3 044	1 021	222	396	35 231
December	10 870	8 209	5 825	3 080	2 767	964	224	355	32 295
2002									
March	9 999	7 548	5 469	2 685	2 519	890	226	293	29 632
June	11 812	8 304	5 733	2 839	2 828	974	229	374	33 095
September	13 505	9 495	6 930	3 433	3 122	1 038	231	369	38 124
December	10 924	8 146	5 734	2 990	2 747	1 053	226	365	32 186
2003									
March	10 136	7 348	5 243	2 662	2 611	910	217	310	29 439
June	11 514	8 086	5 672	3 003	2 681	973	198	360	32 490
September	13 470	9 194	6 655	3 496	3 217	1 117	204	406	37 760
December	11 082	8 038	5 645	2 970	2 810	943	232	367	32 089
2004									
March	10 151	7 683	5 799	2 664	2 587	920	208	323	30 336
June	11 648	8 176	6 137	2 801	2 691	998	221	372	33 046
September	13 325	8 660	6 709	3 244	3 190	1 035	224	393	36 784
December	11 013	8 124	6 012	2 915	2 671	941	229	344	32 253
2005									
March	9 980	7 456	5 451	2 639	2 515	871	224	344	29 480
June	11 275	8 162	5 994	2 978	2 804	992	279	349	32 837
September	12 751	8 871	6 602	3 434	3 192	1 054	246	386	36 536
December	11 126	8 159	5 957	2 892	2 911	941	257	348	32 592
2006									
March	10 388	7 581	5 835	2 698	2 748	907	225	350	30 732
June	11 840	8 498	6 133	3 118	2 894	1 043	234	419	34 181
September(c)(d)	12 773	9 002	6 234	3 249	2 946	1 066	230	373	35 875
December(c)(d)	10 787	9 858	5 645	2 841	2 951	922	247	356	33 610
2007									
March(c)	10 725	7 236	6 301	2 861	2 949	1 006	268	420	31 768
			STANDARDI						
2000-01	6.87	6.59	6.80	6.90	6.27	7.63	9.76	6.26	6.77
2001-02	6.59	6.47	6.75	6.66	6.46	7.46	9.60	6.26	6.62
2002-03	6.58	6.41	6.59	6.67	6.27	7.53	9.54	5.98	6.55
2003-04	6.48	6.25	6.52	6.43	6.17	7.35	8.67	6.00	6.43
2004-05	6.23	5.95	6.27	6.20	5.87	6.92	9.24	5.63	6.17
2005-06	6.13	5.89	6.12	6.20	5.95	6.88	9.47	5.66	6.09
= 3 - 2 - 2		0.00	0.11	5.25	0.00	0.00	3	0.00	

⁽a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Death estimates for September 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽d) September and December quarters 2006 deaths data have been readjusted. See paragraphs 11–12 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽e) Calculated using revised deaths on occurrence basis and revised ERP based on the 2006 Census.

⁽f) Based on the direct method per 1,000 persons. The standard population used is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001.



INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia (b)
			NUMBE	ER OF INF	ANT DEA	THS			
2000-01	465	257	290	78	108	43	32	13	1 286
2001–02	401	308	270	85	119	35	42	12	1 272
2002-03	373	313	240	76	87	29	28	24	1 171
2003-04	425	276	260	56	83	38	38	23	1 199
2004-05	401	285	280	74	110	18	38	25	1 231
2005–06	407	310	256	71	155	24	32	24	1 279
2001	429	271	282	86	123	35	39	11	1 276
2002	393	309	259	84	95	35	36	15	1 226
2003	405	302	233	61	90	42	33	24	1 191
2004	377	281	279	68	102	18	33	29	1 187
2005	439	324	246	81	120	22	38	20	1 290
2006 (c)	401	301	289	57	139	24	34	27	1 272
2001									
September	92	85	61	23	30	np	11	np	317
December	108	61	80	20	34	np	11	np	320
2002									
March	89	72	67	25	30	13	12	3	311
June	112	90	62	17	25	7	8	3	324
September	99	92	62	24	18	9	10	3	317
December	93	55	68	18	22	6	6	6	274
2003									
March	83	74	57	15	22	8	5	5	269
June	98	92	53	19	25	6	7	10	311
September	110	67	65	16	23	14	np	np	306
December	114	69	58	11	20	14	np	np	305
2004									
March	103	70	74	11	26	7	7	4	302
June	98	70	63	18	14	3	10	10	286
September	83	74	69	19	31	5	9	8	298
December	93	67	73	20	31	3	7	7	301
2005	440	70	00	47	00	4	4.4	0	04=
March	112	73	66	17	28	4	11	6	317
June	113	71	72 57	18	20	6	11	4	315
September	104	91	57 51	24	34	5	9	3 7	327
December 2006	110	89	51	22	38	7	7	1	331
March	106	62	77	11	42	5	10	5	318
June	87	68	7 <i>1</i>	14	42	5 7	6	9	303
September(c)	109	75	73	14 17	23	6	9	10	303
December(c)	99	96	68	15	33	6	9	3	329
2007	33	30	00	13	33	O	J	3	023
March(c)	92	57	96	17	21	5	6	8	302
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	INFANT	MORTALI	TY RATES	(d)(e)	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
2000-01	5.45	4.38	6.05	4.48	4.42	7.32	8.58	3.22	5.20
2001-02	4.77	5.09	5.67	4.84	4.97	5.96	11.23	3.03	5.14
2002-03	4.39	5.18	5.07	4.40	3.66	5.04	7.34	5.98	4.73
2003-04	4.96	4.46	5.29	3.25	3.38	6.63	10.51	5.53	4.76
2004-05	4.76	4.55	5.38	4.20	4.32	2.98	10.81	5.92	4.81

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

⁽a) See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes for information on using year/quarter of occurrence for revised and final data, and (d) Per 1,000 live births. year/quarter of registration for preliminary data.

Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Infant death estimates for September 2006 onwards are preliminary on a quarter of registration basis. See paragraphs 8–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽e) Calculated using revised infant deaths and revised births both on occurrence basis unless otherwise stated in this table.



	PERMANEI	NT	LONG-TERI	LONG-TERM			
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	overseas migration		
Period	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons		
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		
2000-01	107 366	46 521	241 204	166 376	135 673		
2001–02	84 413	45 859	318 906	246 904	110 556		
2002–03	89 437	48 148	303 480	228 271	116 498		
2003-04	104 437	55 939	294 053	242 585	99 966		
2004–05	116 090	59 185	314 980	248 122	123 763		
2005–06	123 853	63 986	334 161	247 275	146 753		
2000	97 178	43 824	220 382	162 295	111 441		
2001	98 463	46 483	295 780	211 684	136 076		
2002	85 100	46 754	312 881	240 752	110 475		
2003	98 261	51 512	292 237	228 882	110 104		
2004	110 103	58 562	300 075	245 191	106 425		
2005	121 215	60 750	325 655	249 111	137 009		
2001							
September	21 560	11 036	81 250	64 062	27 712		
December	20 196	10 701	83 957	62 263	31 189		
2002							
March	21 148	13 736	92 245	63 302	36 355		
June	21 509	10 386	61 454	57 277	15 300		
September	22 240	11 642	78 200	58 909	29 889		
December	20 203	10 990	80 982	61 264	28 931		
2003							
March	22 594	14 321	91 299	57 998	41 574		
June	24 400	11 195	52 999	50 100	16 104		
September	26 920	13 276	70 248	56 668	27 224		
December	24 347	12 720	77 691	64 116	25 202		
2004							
March	25 939	16 702	90 058	63 823	35 472		
June	27 231	13 241	56 056	57 978	12 068		
September	29 356	14 153	72 334	57 144	30 393		
December	27 577	14 466	81 627	66 246	28 492		
2005	00.440	40.000	00 500	00.00=			
March	30 419	16 868	99 523	66 007	47 067		
June	28 738	13 698	61 496	58 725	17 811		
September	30 892	15 047	80 023	58 419	37 449		
December	31 166	15 137	84 613	65 960	34 682		
2006	24.260	10.700	102 444	60.004	E2 044		
March	31 368	18 700	103 444	62 901	53 211		
June	30 427	15 102	66 081	59 995	21 411		

⁽a) This time series ends at June quarter 2006 and all data is now final. NOM estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology – see Table 2 for these estimates and the Technical Note towards the back of this publication for further information.

⁽b) Estimates in this table include migration adjustments – see paragraphs 16–19 of the Technical Note in this publication and the Glossary entry for Migration adjustment.

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM	1	SHORT-TERM	M(b)	
	Settlers(c)	Residents	Visitors(c)	Residents	Visitors(c)	Total
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
2000-01	107 366	82 893	158 311	3 543 010	5 031 328	8 922 908
2001–02	88 900	88 598	175 873	3 344 976	4 768 294	8 466 641
2002–03	93 914	95 784	184 095	3 309 851	4 655 802	8 339 446
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 327	3 813 289	5 057 162	9 271 768
2004–05	123 424	101 301	202 195	4 541 569	5 408 339	10 376 829
2005–06	131 593	103 898	221 923	4 790 101	5 484 051	10 731 566
2001	100 888	85 127	170 393	3 449 934	4 855 745	8 662 087
2002	89 348	92 396	180 244	3 394 874	4 841 192	8 598 054
2003	103 887	98 835	185 727	3 330 833	4 745 855	8 465 137
2004	117 473	98 240	196 851	4 278 872	5 214 981	9 906 417
2005	128 753	103 909	209 618	4 724 680	5 499 050	10 666 010
2006	133 879	107 035	238 565	4 898 556	5 532 427	10 910 461
2001						
September	22 833	19 475	46 451	952 533	1 197 764	2 239 056
December	21 348	29 168	29 853	770 538	1 277 858	2 128 764
2002						
March	22 163	22 484	69 299	848 584	1 263 029	2 225 559
June	22 556	17 471	30 270	773 321	1 029 643	1 873 261
September	23 394	21 772	48 401	943 471	1 148 674	2 185 712
December	21 235	30 669	32 274	829 498	1 399 846	2 313 522
2003	00 =04		== 404	200 = 44	4 0 4 0 5 0 5	
March	23 584	23 296	75 101	893 741	1 216 597	2 232 318
June	25 701	20 047	28 319	643 141	890 686	1 607 894
September	28 689	23 125	49 876	909 028	1 163 359	2 174 077
December 2004	25 913	32 367	32 431	884 924	1 475 214	2 450 848
March	27 792	23 266	77 868	1 063 157	1 307 266	2 499 349
June	29 196	19 642	31 152	956 180	1 111 323	2 147 494
September	31 028	22 904	53 793	1 168 990	1 273 500	2 550 215
December	29 457	32 428	34 038	1 090 545	1 522 891	2 709 359
2005						
March	32 362	26 052	80 265	1 228 157	1 468 738	2 835 574
June	30 577	19 917	34 099	1 053 877	1 143 210	2 281 680
September	32 607	24 191	57 348	1 309 761	1 348 629	2 772 536
December	33 207	33 749	37 906	1 132 884	1 538 474	2 776 219
2006						
March	33 339	24 761	87 941	1 253 850	1 431 240	2 831 132
June	32 440	21 197	38 728	1 093 606	1 165 708	2 351 679
September	34 160	25 897	65 833	1 341 624	1 323 189	2 790 703
December	33 940	35 180	46 063	1 209 475	1 612 289	2 936 947
2007	0= =0.4	00 =0=	400 00=	4 0 40 75	4 407 075	0.610.15
March	35 761	26 795	100 987	1 349 782	1 497 075	3 010 400

⁽a) This table contains movement data. Care should be (b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a taken when interpreting this movement data as 'persons'. See paragraph 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.

sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

⁽c) Stated intention on arrival.

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM	Λ	SHORT-TERM	1(b)	
	Former					
	residents(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Residents	Visitors(d)	Total (c)
Period	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements	movements
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
2000-01	46 521	92 945	73 431	3 577 341	5 055 842	8 846 080
2001-02	48 241	92 071	79 375	3 367 870	4 837 761	8 425 317
2002-03	50 463	86 211	82 894	3 293 336	4 714 636	8 227 540
2003-04	59 078	84 336	93 282	3 936 824	5 109 267	9 282 787
2004–05	62 606	91 635	94 707	4 591 198	5 457 870	10 298 017
2005–06	67 853	98 113	92 175	4 834 910	5 516 223	10 609 274
2001	47 600	93 457	75 074	3 442 554	4 918 092	8 576 778
2002	49 081	89 992	83 867	3 460 971	4 894 745	8 578 655
2003	54 119	83 986	86 780	3 387 977	4 789 763	8 402 626
2004	61 853	87 626	94 189	4 368 702	5 258 514	9 870 885
2005	64 398	94 084	93 302	4 755 610	5 532 397	10 539 792
2006	69 399	101 211	94 933	4 940 567	5 538 071	10 744 182
2001						
September	11 632	23 388	18 089	938 216	1 198 213	2 189 538
December	11 222	18 180	23 515	806 992	1 179 272	2 039 181
2002						
March	14 449	29 466	19 443	741 603	1 336 666	2 141 627
June	10 938	21 037	18 328	881 059	1 123 609	2 054 971
September	12 165	21 705	19 756	953 651	1 139 491	2 146 768
December	11 529	17 784	26 340	884 658	1 294 979	2 235 290
2003						
March	15 050	27 134	19 423	710 970	1 329 763	2 102 339
June	11 719	19 588	17 375	744 058	950 404	1 743 143
September	14 012	20 022	20 278	947 696	1 141 142	2 143 150
December	13 338	17 242	29 704	985 253	1 368 455	2 413 993
2004						
March	17 681	26 684	21 622	897 576	1 408 773	2 372 336
June	14 047	20 388	21 678	1 106 298	1 190 897	2 353 308
September	14 861	21 108	21 010	1 166 527	1 252 613	2 476 120
December	15 264	19 446	29 879	1 198 301	1 406 231	2 669 121
2005						
March	17 923	28 964	22 968	1 009 425	1 550 149	2 629 429
June	14 558	22 117	20 850	1 216 945	1 248 877	2 523 347
September	15 943	22 474	20 567	1 288 374	1 305 278	2 652 635
December	15 974	20 529	28 917	1 240 867	1 428 094	2 734 381
2006						
March	19 926	31 377	21 060	1 003 371	1 535 156	2 610 890
June	16 010	23 733	21 631	1 302 298	1 247 695	2 611 367
September	16 768	24 437	20 659	1 299 776	1 284 584	2 646 224
December	16 695	21 664	31 583	1 335 122	1 470 637	2 875 700
2007						
March	21 351	31 511	24 567	1 106 868	1 607 051	2 791 348

⁽a) This table contains movement data. Care should be taken when interpreting this movement data as 'persons'. See paragraph 23–27 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) for more detail.

⁽c) Due to rounding the total may not equal the sum of categories of the overseas departures.

⁽d) Stated intention on arrival.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

	New							Australian	
	South			South	Western		Northern	Capital	Total
	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	arrivals
State or territory of arrival									
aiiivai	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
			20	004-05 (c)					
New South Wales		22 596	34 307	5 697	6 867	2 508	2 297	10 247	84 541
Victoria	24 863	22 590	17 356	7 811	7 044	3 758	2 173	2 412	65 421
Queensland	54 650	23 029	17 330	6 997	7 594	3 654	5 414	3 827	105 174
South Australia	6 018	7 089	4 806		2 740	850	2 523	763	24 789
Western Australia	8 543	7 645	7 070	3 138	2 1 10	1 390	2 508	905	31 285
Tasmania	3 382	3 376	3 420	866	1 311		361	382	13 098
Northern Territory	3 019	2 576	4 772	2 755	2 609	351		377	16 462
Australian Capital Territory	10 591	2 235	2 725	775	860	336	533		18 062
Total departures	111 083	68 554	74 468	28 039	29 067	12 847	15 809	18 917	358 915
Net gain/loss	-26 542	-3 133	30 706	-3 250	2 218	251	653	-855	
Net gain/1033	-20 342	-5 155	30 700	-3 230	2 210	251	000	-855	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •			• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
			20	005-06(c)					
New South Wales		21 189	33 195	5 315	6 325	2 252	2 570	9 912	80 844
Victoria	23 394		17 044	7 032	6 836	3 599	2 381	2 381	62 682
Queensland	51 012	20 820		6 114	7 158	3 625	5 695	3 561	98 004
South Australia	5 650	6 289	4 582		2 520	802	2 385	745	22 975
Western Australia	8 707	7 619	7 023	3 041		1 380	2 551	911	31 400
Tasmania	2 976	3 064	3 322	853	1 259		328	306	12 114
Northern Territory	2 889	2 774	4 823	2 386	2 247	284		439	15 846
Australian Capital Territory	10 705	2 427	2 754	824	934	366	591		18 623
Total departures	105 413	64 201	72 777	25 566	27 383	12 312	16 504	18 275	342 753
Net gain/loss	-24 569	-1 519	25 227	-2 591	4 017	-198	-658	348	
NCC gairi/1033	-24 309	-1 513	25 221	-2 591	4 017	-130	-030	340	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	2005()	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
				2005(c)					
New South Wales		22 309	33 425	5 521	6 460	2 450	2 290	10 015	82 524
Victoria	24 136		17 088	7 444	6 847	3 672	2 103	2 327	63 628
Queensland	53 135	22 137		6 582	7 384	3 607	5 582	3 593	102 034
South Australia	5 602	6 802	4 726		2 678	794	2 439	693	23 735
Western Australia	8 551	7 539	7 141	3 125		1 298	2 414	892	31 087
Tasmania	3 213	3 228	3 473	903	1 262		347	325	12 754
Northern Territory	2 948	2 714	4 722	2 672	2 619	315		429	16 423
Australian Capital Territory	10 969	2 327	2 837	803	915	377	553		18 796
Total departures	108 602	67 071	73 435	27 050	28 238	12 515	15 730	18 287	351 157
Net gain/loss	-26 078	-3 443	28 599	-3 315	2 849	239	693	509	
_									
			2	2006(d)(c)					
				(, (,					
New South Wales		20 740	32 737	5 181	6 522	2 338	2 628	9 462	79 651
Victoria	23 334		16 858	7 089	7 079	3 514	2 349	2 502	62 731
Queensland	50 471	20 294		6 262	7 599	3 703	5 561	3 563	97 462
South Australia	5 686	6 194	4 527		2 528	798	2 357	700	22 791
Western Australia	9 028	7 989	7 273	3 108		1 484	2 661	895	32 521
Tasmania	2 930	3 022	3 259	783	1 385		339	319	12 040
Northern Territory	3 076	2 860	4 750	2 213	2 249	367		451	15 968
Australian Capital Territory	10 668	2 402	2 799	788	860	352	561		18 441
Total departures	105 234	63 509	72 220	25 425	28 273	12 558	16 457	17 901	341 735
Net gain/loss	-25 583	-778	25 242	-2 634	4 248	-518	-489	540	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) Estimates for interstate migration are revised unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Totals include Other Territories up to and including June quarter 2006.

⁽d) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

	New South			South	Western		Northern	Australian Capital	Total
State or territory of	Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Australia	Australia	Tasmania	Territory	Territory	arrivals
arrival	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns	psns
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	МАРСЫ	QUARTER	2006(a)	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
			WARCH	QUARTER	2000(c)				
New South Wales		5 090	8 367	1 242	1 658	510	703	2 680	20 272
Victoria	6 032		4 356	1 720	1 730	946	647	655	16 089
Queensland	12 232	5 084		1 447	1 596	871	1 385	944	23 563
South Australia	1 585	1 544	1 161		599	198	598	232	5 918
Western Australia	2 290	1 946	1 766	736		397	670	274	8 121
Tasmania	750	763	857	215	305		83	88	3 063
Northern Territory	740	689	1 209	550	557	74		119	3 939
Australian Capital Territory	2 561	594	716	183	241	82	174		4 557
Total departures	26 210	15 714	18 441	6 094	6 712	3 079	4 260	4 997	85 588
Net gain/loss	-5 938	375	5 122	-176	1 409	-16	-321	-440	
		• • • • • • •							
		ļ	DECEMBE	R QUARTE	R 2006(d)			
New South Wales		5 750	9 021	1 463	1 944	707	742	2 537	22 164
Victoria	6 529		4 643	2 093	1 978	950	651	739	17 583
Queensland	14 761	5 818		1 816	2 293	1 075	1 641	999	28 403
South Australia	1 557	1 696	1 190		789	184	692	172	6 280
Western Australia	2 527	2 344	2 105	854		405	777	275	9 287
Tasmania	813	891	919	212	423		98	92	3 448
Northern Territory	957	811	1 311	659	669	120		147	4 674
Australian Capital Territory	3 112	759	941	283	259	113	183		5 650
Total departures	30 256	18 069	20 130	7 380	8 355	3 554	4 784	4 961	97 489
Net gain/loss	-8 092	-486	8 273	-1 100	932	-106	-110	689	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • •
			MARCH	QUARTER	2007 (d)				
New South Wales		5 305	8 494	1 430	1 639	627	716	2 567	20 778
Victoria	5 881		4 246	1 804	1 917	893	531	635	15 907
Queensland	13 020	5 231		1 698	2 129	875	1 331	931	25 215
South Australia	1 314	1 567	1 155		686	215	641	179	5 757
Western Australia	2 443	2 263	1 956	901		381	663	201	8 808
Tasmania	670	859	877	176	403		96	68	3 149
Northern Territory	932	705	1 107	601	531	88		127	4 091
Australian Capital Territory	2 849	668	822	231	269	92	125		5 056
Total departures	27 109	16 598	18 657	6 841	7 574	3 171	4 103	4 708	88 761
Net gain/loss	-6 331	-691	6 558	-1 084	1 234	-22	-12	348	

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Data are based on the 2006 Census.

⁽b) Estimates for interstate migration are revised unless otherwise stated in this table. For further information, see paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) Totals include Other Territories up to and including June quarter 2006.

⁽d) Estimates for interstate migration from September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary. For further information, see the Status of quarterly ERP data at paragraph 7 of the Explanatory Notes.



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •										
CAPITAL CITIES										
Sydney	1 520 431	1 541 711	1 563 846	1 587 324	1 610 762					
Melbourne	1 323 051	1 347 471	1 371 199	1 393 563	1 416 049					
Brisbane	643 633	661 911	679 515	696 307	713 259					
Adelaide	456 856	462 174	467 585	472 913	478 237					
Perth	545 000	556 316	568 223	580 775	593 420					
Hobart	80 652	81 575	82 529	83 495	84 463					
Darwin	38 007	38 531	39 206	40 061	40 914					
ВА	BALANCE OF STATE/TERRITORY									
		•								
New South Wales	971 393	986 651	1 002 009	1 017 244	1 032 282					
Victoria	527 730	536 616	544 634	552 127	559 586					
Queensland	779 325	802 597	825 257	847 432	869 814					
South Australia	163 560	165 540	167 329	169 055	170 762					
Western Australia	194 683	199 295	203 830	208 348	212 867					
Tasmania	113 127	114 545	115 801	117 057	118 297					
Northern Territory	25 319	25 394	25 585	25 946	26 312					
		TOTAL								
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044					
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635					
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073					
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999					
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287					
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760					
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226					
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314					
Australia (b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248					

⁽a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 30–31 of the Explanatory $\,$ Notes.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.



PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD SIZE(a), States and territories—at 30 June

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006						
PROJE	PROJECTED POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS										
New South Wales	6 532 080	6 587 553	6 645 990	6 707 046	6 764 818						
Victoria	4 799 352	4 856 510	4 908 019	4 953 371	4 996 527						
Queensland	3 637 775	3 716 333	3 790 697	3 859 411	3 927 233						
South Australia	1 492 431	1 499 011	1 504 766	1 509 985	1 514 695						
Western Australia	1 892 850	1 918 050	1 944 341	1 971 611	1 998 019						
Tasmania	465 779	467 348	468 321	469 155	469 860						
Northern Territory	191 760	192 469	194 044	196 489	198 886						
Australian Capital Territory	314 196	316 851	319 438	321 934	324 346						
Australia(b)	19 328 698	19 556 613	19 778 108	19 991 499	20 196 883						
PRO	JECTED NU	JMBER OF	HOUSEHO	LDS							
New South Wales	2 491 824	2 528 362	2 565 855	2 604 568	2 643 044						
Victoria	1 850 781	1 884 087	1 915 833	1 945 690	1 975 635						
Queensland	1 422 958	1 464 508	1 504 772	1 543 739	1 583 073						
South Australia	620 416	627 714	634 914	641 968	648 999						
Western Australia	739 683	755 611	772 053	789 123	806 287						
Tasmania	193 779	196 120	198 330	200 552	202 760						
Northern Territory	63 326	63 925	64 791	66 007	67 226						
Australian Capital Territory	122 058	124 169	126 256	128 301	130 314						
Australia(b)	7 505 674	7 645 366	7 783 687	7 920 842	8 058 248						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •						
PROJ	ECTED AVI	ERAGE HO	USEHOLD	SIZE							
New South Wales	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.56						
Victoria	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53						
Queensland	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48						
South Australia	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33						
Western Australia	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.48						
Tasmania	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.32						
Northern Territory	3.03	3.01	2.99	2.98	2.96						
Australian Capital Territory	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49						
Australia(b)	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.51						

⁽a) Data are based on the 2001 Census. Series II, Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3236.0). For further information see paragraphs 30–31 of the Explanatory Notes.

⁽b) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1 This quarterly publication contains the most recent estimates of the resident populations (ERP) of Australia and the states and territories based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing held on 8 August 2006 (with various adjustments described in paragraph 5). The ABS has used the 2006 Census to produce revised rebased estimates of the resident population (refer to paragraph 6). The publication contains the latest available statistics on births, deaths (including infant deaths) and overseas and interstate migration. In addition, the publication includes estimates of the resident population by age groups, major population regions and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. It also includes projectedresident populations, projected number of households and projected average household size. Periodically, articles on specific demographic topics will be released on the ABS web site in conjunction with this publication.
- **2** Following the 1992 amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory (previously included with the Australian Capital Territory), as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands which were previously excluded from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other and External Territories are detailed separately in Table 9.
- **3** Estimates for Australian External Territories will be updated annually as at 30 June unless a more recent estimate is required for electoral apportionment purposes under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.
- **4** Australia's population estimates for the period since 1971 are compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).
- **5** The estimated resident population is an estimate of the Australian population obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the component of natural increase (on a usual residence basis) and the component of net overseas migration. For the states and territories, account is also taken of estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on Census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated Census net undercount and the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.
- **6** After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

Status of quarterly ERP data

7 The status of quarterly ERP data changes over time from preliminary to revised to final. The following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

POPULATION AND
COMPONENTS OF
POPULATION CHANGE

Method of estimation

STATUS OF	OUARTERLY	ESTIMATED	RESIDENT	POPULATION	(ERP)) DATA—as at	24 Se	ptember 200	7

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •						
Reference period	Census base	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	ERP STATUS						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	199	6-2001	NTERCENSAL PERIOD		• • • • • • • • •						
Sep. 1996-Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL						
Sep. 1997-Mar. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL						
Jun. 2001	FINAL BASE — based on 2001 Census				FINAL						
2001-2006 INTERCENSAL PERIOD											
Sep. 2001–Mar. 2006	Component revision – based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Revised on 2006 Census data — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	REVISED						
Jun. 2006	PRELIMINARY BASE — based on 2006 Census				PRELIMINARY						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200	6-2011 I	NTERCENSAL PERIOD		• • • • • • • • •						
Sep. 2006–Mar. 2007		Preliminary — based on date of registration	Preliminary — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Preliminary NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2001 Census	PRELIMINARY						

.. not applicable

Natural increase: births and deaths

- **8** Natural increase is a major component of ABS quarterly state and territory population estimates and is calculated using the estimated number of births and deaths. The births and deaths data in this release are shown by state and territory of usual residence, using year/quarter of registration for preliminary data and year/quarter of occurrence for both revised and final data. This may affect time series comparisons within relevant tables. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths by quarter of registration are used as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. For revised estimates, a factor has been applied to the number of occurrences to allow for those occurrences which were yet to be registered at the time of revision. For final estimates between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 2001, year/quarter of occurrence data are used. For further details see *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 Quarterly Birth and Death Estimates* (cat. no. 3114.0).
- **9** The timeliness and accuracy of ABS quarterly population estimates depends in part on the timeliness and accuracy of estimates of births and deaths which are based on registrations. To be able to provide timely estimates the ABS produces preliminary estimates using births and deaths by quarter of registration as a proxy for quarter of occurrence. The major difficulty in this area stems from the fact that while the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. Lags or accumulations in births and deaths registrations can be caused by either:
- late notification of a birth or death event to a state or territory registry;

Natural increase: births and deaths continued

- delays arising from incomplete information supplied for a registration;
- procedural changes affecting the processing cycles in any of the state and territory registries; and
- resolution of issues that may arise within the ABS or registry processing systems.
- **10** Preliminary births and deaths estimates are subject to fluctuations caused by lags or accumulations in the reporting of births and deaths registrations. Accumulations can result from the eventual processing of lagged registrations in a later quarter. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate or an overestimate of the true numbers of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Note that estimates from September quarter 2006 onwards are preliminary.

Births and deaths data adjustment

- **11** Adjustments were applied to December quarter 2006 births and deaths registrations in the previous issue of this publication to produce an accurate estimated resident population at 31 December 2006. These adjustments included the numbers of births and deaths registered over the three previous 2006 quarters (March, June and September). Adjustments applied to December quarter 2006 births and deaths registrations have been updated and are now shown in their correct quarters.
- **12** Further, in this issue the scheduled annual revisions for each quarter of the 2005-06 financial year were undertaken, revising all births and deaths (based on occurrence) for this time period. Preliminary births and deaths (based on registration) for September and December quarters 2006, have also been updated as mentioned in the paragraph above.

Net overseas migration

- and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), formerly the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Inidigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to initially determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are then used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.
- 14 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed an improved method for calculating NOM for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates from the past time series based on the previous method, and the current time series based on the improved method are not comparable. Preliminary estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards based on the new method are included in Table 2 of this issue. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for determining a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the new improved method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).
- 15 The previous method used to estimate net overseas migration from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 compared data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those advised by individual travellers, and are explained in more detail in *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required.

Net interstate migration

- 16 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration can not be directly estimated. Instead, post-censal estimates of interstate migration are modelled using administrative by-product data. Currently the data used by the ABS is information on interstate changes of address advised to Medicare Australia and to the Department of Defence in the case of the military. The Medicare-based model used for generating post-censal estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available.
- 17 When Census data on interstate movement becomes available part of the process of rebasing ERPs for states and territories is the re-derivation of interstate migration for the intercensal period. The overall approach is to minimise state intercensal error using data analysed from the Census questions concerning an individual's place of residence one-year ago, five-years ago and at Census night. When new Census data are available, interstate migration estimates for the intercensal period are replaced with estimates derived from Census data on place of usual residence five years ago. These estimates are then scaled so that they sum to zero at the Australian level. A similar process is carried out for the year prior to the Census, using Census data on place of usual residence one year ago. The difference between the original interstate migration estimates and the rebased estimates is apportioned across all quarters, movement categories, ages and sex categories in the intercensal period in order to minimise quarterly change.
- **18** Due to the non-compulsory and non-universal nature of the available (indirect) data sources, post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of a component of population change. For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001).

Defence force adjustment

19 Medicare theoretically covers all Australian usual residents as well as those non-Australian residents granted temporary registration. However, there are a range of Australian usual residents who do not access the Medicare system, primarily due to access to alternative health services. One group is the military. As such, estimates of interstate migration produced from the interstate migration model described in the working paper *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) are adjusted to compensate for defence force movements not covered by Medicare. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the model.

RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

20 The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula

$$\mathbf{r} = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES
OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION

21 Estimates of the Indigenous population are experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Furthermore, there is significant intercensal volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population, thus adding to the problem of estimating the true Indigenous population. This volatility can

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES
OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION continued

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTIONS
OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
POPULATION

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

Scope

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

in part be attributed to changes to the Indigenous population that can not be attributed to natural increase or interstate migration. As a result, a method based on the use of life tables is used to produce time series data. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0).

- 22 Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population as at 30 June 2001 are used as the base population for projections of the Indigenous population to 30 June 2009. A low and a high projection series have been generated, and respectively imply a low and high overall growth rate of the Indigenous population. The low series assumes a change to the Indigenous population is a result of natural increase and, for states and territories, a result of interstate migration. The high series assumes an increase in the Indigenous population observed between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses which cannot be attributed to natural increase. For further details see *Experimental Estimates and Projections*, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 1991–2009 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- **23** Persons arriving in, or departing from Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).
- 24 In July 1998, DIAC revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Some questions which obtained information already stored in the DIAC Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS) (e.g. sex and marital status) were deleted. Data for the deleted questions and some other missing data (for unanswered questions or missing data) is obtained from the DIAC TRIPS. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.
- **25** From July 2001, DIAC adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Further information on these changes is provided in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).
- **26** Overseas arrivals and departures statistics relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia. Similarly, these statistics exclude unauthorised arrivals.
- **27** For more information on overseas arrivals and departures see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).
- **28** Population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change births, deaths and migration were to hold for the next 50–100 years.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS continued

- **29** The ERP at June 2004 is the base for the projections series. The three series presented in this publication, and their assumptions are as follows:
 - Series A (high series) assumes the TFR will reach 1.9 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase until 2050–51 (reaching 92.7 years for males and 95.1 years for females), NOM will reach 140,000 by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and high flows of interstate migration.
 - Series B (medium series) assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.7 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will be held constant at 110,000 per year throughout the projection period, and medium flows of interstate migration.
 - Series C (low series) assumes the TFR will decrease to 1.5 babies per woman by 2018 and then remain constant, life expectancy at birth will continue to increase each year until 2050–51, though at a declining rate (reaching 84.9 years for males and 88.0 years for females), NOM will reach 80,000 per year by 2007–08 and then remain constant, and low flows of interstate migration.

For additional series and information (e.g. age, sex, states/territories and capital cities/balances of state) see *Population Projections*, *Australia*, 2004–2101 (cat. no. 3222.0).

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

30 The ABS uses a propensity method to project numbers of households, families and living arrangements. The method identifies propensities (i.e. proportions) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing.

Trends observed in propensities over the last four Censuses are then projected forward and applied to a projected total population see; Series II, *Population Projections*, *Australia*, *2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0). From these projections of living arrangements, projected numbers of families and households are derived.

- **31** Data presented in tables 19 and 20 are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the numbers of households and average household size which would occur if the assumptions about future trends in living arrangements were to prevail over the projection period. For more information see *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3236.0).
- **32** The Census and Statistics Act, 1905 provides the authority for the ABS to collect statistical information, and requires that statistical output shall not be published or disseminated in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. This requirement means that the ABS must take care and make assurances that any statistical information about individual respondents cannot be derived from published data.
- **33** Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, and random adjustments to cells with very small values. To protect confidentiality within this publication, some cell values may have been suppressed and are not available for publication (np) but included in totals where applicable. In these cases data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.
- **34** In this publication population estimates and their components have sometimes been rounded. Rounded figures and unrounded figures should not be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

CONFIDENTIALITY

ROUNDING

RELATED PRODUCTS

- **35** Other ABS products which may be of interest to users include:
 - Australian Demographic Trends (cat. no. 3102.0)
 - Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
 - Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0)
 - Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0)
 - Census of Population and Housing Undercount (cat. no. 2940.0)
 - Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)
 - Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0). From the navigation bar select Themes; Demography, Concepts, Sources and Methods
 - Divorces, Australia (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
 - Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0)
 - Household and Family Estimates, Australia, June 2001 (cat. no. 3236.0.55.001)
 - Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3236.0)
 - Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Households (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)
 - Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Families (cat. no. 3236.0.55.003)
 - Household and Family Projections, Australia: Projected Persons by Living Arrangements (cat. no. 3236.0.55.004)
 - Household Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 3229.0)
 - Information Paper: Determining Seats in the House of Representatives Legislative Requirements for Provision of ABS Statistics (cat. no. 3107.0.55.002)
 - Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003)
 - Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia 2007 (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005)
 - Marriages, Australia (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001) includes data on the marital status of the ERP of Australia
 - Measuring net undercount in the 2006 Population Census, 2006 (cat. no. 2940.0.55.001)
 - Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0) includes data on the country of birth of the ERP of Australia
 - Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0) issued monthly
 - Population by Age and Sex: Australian States and Territories (cat. no. 3201.0)
 - Population by Age and Sex, Australia (cat. no. 3235.0) for sub state population data at SIA or LGA geographic levels
 - Population Projections, Australia (cat. no. 3222.0)
 - Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

- **36** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.
- **37** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.
- **38** Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures and related data are also published regularly by DIAC (see the Department's quarterly publication, Immigration Update) and by the Tourism Research Australia (on international travel and tourism).

BACKGROUND

The Improved method for calculating NOM

The previous method for calculating NOM

- 1 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed an improved method for calculating net overseas migration (NOM) for September quarter 2006 onwards. Estimates from the past time series and the current time series based on the improved method are not comparable. Preliminary estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards based on the new method are included in Table 2 on page 24 of this issue. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the current '12/12 month rule'. For further information on the improved method see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration*, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).
- **2** The time series using the previous method in now final and has finished at June quarter 2006. The remainder of this Technical Note summarises this previous method for calculating NOM used between the September quarter 2001 and June quarter 2006. It explains the process used to calculate preliminary estimates of NOM and the process used to calculate final estimates of NOM. The most recent data available for each has been used to help explain each process.
- **3** Estimates of the Australian population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and NOM occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

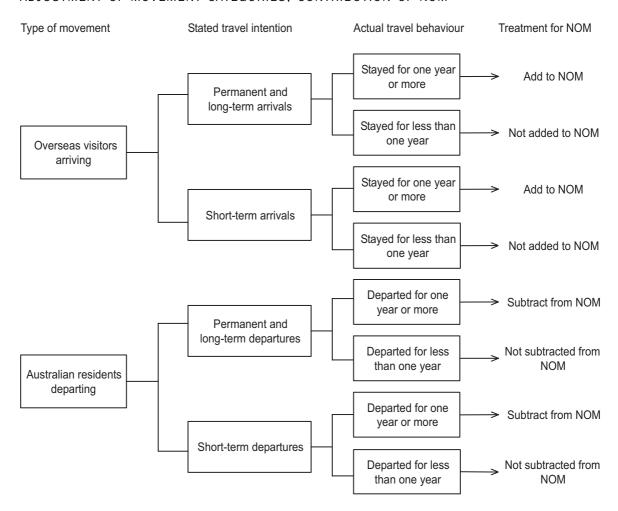
```
\begin{split} P(t+1) &= P(t) + B - D + \text{NOM}, \text{where:} \\ P(t) &= \text{the estimated resident population at time point t} \\ P(t+1) &= \text{the estimated resident population at time point t+1} \\ B &= \text{the number of births occurring between t and t+1} \\ D &= \text{the number of deaths occurring between t and t+1} \\ \text{NOM} &= \text{net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1}. \end{split}
```

- **4** For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and t+1.
- **5** Net overseas migration accounts for around half of population growth at the national level. This note outlines how the ABS calculates NOM estimates by state and territory, including adjustments made to overcome some limitations of existing migration data.
- **6** The ABS estimates the level of NOM occurring during each quarter using data on incoming (i.e. arriving) and outgoing (i.e. departing) passenger movements at Australian air and sea ports. These movements are classified into three main categories depending on the stated duration of stay in Australia or overseas:
 - permanent movement;
 - long-term (one year or more) movement; and
 - short-term (less than one year) movement.
- **7** Conceptually, NOM is the difference between permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. However, at the time a person crosses the Australian border, it is not empirically known how long they will actually spend in Australia or overseas. For example, overseas visitors might change their travel plans and extend their stay in Australia (perhaps utilising on-shore visa grants), or depart earlier than they first intended. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas may change their plans while abroad (e.g. some might state that they are departing the country permanently, but return less than a year later, while others might stay overseas longer than they initially intended).

The previous method for calculating NOM continued

- **8** Some of these differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour may also reflect short interruptions to longer periods of stay or absence. For example, overseas students arriving in Australia might state that they intend to stay for three years, but return home for brief periods during this time. Similarly, Australians working or studying overseas might state that they intend to be away for more than a year but return for brief holidays.
- **9** The following diagram summarises the contributions of different types of overseas movements to NOM. Estimates of NOM are derived from information provided on incoming and outgoing passenger cards, as well as other data supplied by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Data on the intended duration of stay of overseas visitors arriving in Australia and the intended duration of absence of Australian residents travelling overseas are used to determine the numbers of permanent and long-term arrivals, and permanent and long-term departures. Passenger card data are also used to calculate migration adjustments and determine the state and territory distribution of NOM.

ADJUSTMENT OF MOVEMENT CATEGORIES. CONTRIBUTION OF NOM



Migration adjustments

- 10 The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of NOM. These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of final NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. These adjustments are collectively referred to as 'migration adjustments', although they have also been referred to in the past as 'category jumping' adjustments.
- **11** The processes of adjusting movement data on travellers' stated intentions to reflect their actual behaviour are complex, and depend upon the amount and type of movement data available at a particular point in time. The methods discussed here, used from September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006, compare data on actual travel movements over a one year period with those first advised by individual travellers. These are explained in more detail in Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence (cat. no. 3137.0). In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) are required. These adjustment methods described in the working paper have been applied to NOM data from the September quarter 2001 to the June quarter 2006.
- **12** Table 1 describes the impact that various types of migration adjustments have on NOM estimates. The adjustments applied to preliminary and final NOM estimates are described in more detail elsewhere in this document.

1. MIGRATION ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO NOM ESTIMATES

Treatment in adjusted estimates

Migration Adjustment

ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from assumed travel behavior(a)

Long-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia short-term Long-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas short-term Short-term visitor arrivals assumed to be staying in Australia long-term

Subtract from NOM Add to NOM Add to NOM Short-term resident departures assumed to be staying overseas long-term Subtract from NOM

Subtract from NOM

Subtract from NOM

Add to NOM

Add to NOM

ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

Persons whose stated travel intentions differed from actual travel behaviour(b)

Permanent arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term Permanent departures who actually stayed overseas short-term Long-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia short-term Long-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas short-term Short-term visitor arrivals who actually stayed in Australia long-term

Add to NOM Short-term resident departures who actually stayed overseas long-term Subtract from NOM Multiple movements of travellers Subtract from NOM(c)

- (a) Based on trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change
- (b) Based on matched passenger records comparing stated travel intentions with actual behaviour.
- (c) Numbers of movements are converted into numbers of persons by matching passport numbers and other

State and territory distribution of NOM

- 13 The state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. Incoming passenger cards provide information on the state or territory of a traveller's intended address within Australia, while outgoing passenger cards provide information on the state or territory in which a traveller lives or spent most time. However, the way in which this distribution is calculated differs between preliminary and final estimates of NOM due to the amount of data available.
- **14** The following sections of this document describe how preliminary and final estimates of NOM are created and distributed between states and territories.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

15 The ABS produces quarterly estimates of Australia's resident population (known as the ERP) six months after the end of the reference quarter, and is required under legislation to provide population estimates as at 31 December by 6 June of the following year. Since estimates of NOM (adjusted for actual travel behaviour) require 15 months of data, preliminary estimates of NOM are calculated to meet more immediate ERP requirements.

Migration adjustments

- **16** There are four main groups of travellers who provide an intended duration of stay on their passenger cards who have the potential to change their duration of stay or absence:
 - long-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for less than 12 months (i.e. long-term visitors who stayed in Australia short-term);
 - short-term overseas visitors who stayed in Australia for 12 months or more (i.e. short-term visitors who stayed in Australia long-term);
 - Australian residents departing long-term who stayed overseas for less than
 12 months (long-term departures who stayed overseas short-term); and
 - Australian residents departing short-term who stayed overseas for 12 months or more (short-term departures who stayed overseas long-term).
- 17 Migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates are based on the trends observed for the proportions of long-term and short-term arrivals and departures who change their travel behaviour. Table 2 shows the proportion of long-term and short-term travellers in 2004–05 who had changed their stated travel intentions. Preliminary migration adjustments are only applied to the four major movement categories (i.e. long-term visitor arrivals, short-term visitor arrivals, long-term resident departures and short-term resident departures).

Migration adjustments continued

2. CHANGES IN TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR(a), Selected categories of movement(b)—September quarter 2004 to June quarter 2005

	LONG-TE	RM	SHORT-TERM			
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		
Period 2004	%	%	%	%		
September	67.5	49.8	2.5	2.2		
December	65.4	48.7	2.5	2.2		
2005						
March	69.9	53.8	3.4	2.9		
June	66.4	51.0	2.6	2.2		
Average	67.3	50.8	2.7	2.4		

 ⁽a) Proportion of travellers whose actual duration of stay or absence differed from their stated intentions.

- 18 An average adjustment based on the most recent complete financial year for which 15 months of data exist is applied to each new quarter of movement data. For example, preliminary NOM estimates for the June quarter 2006 assumed that, based on the 2004–05 evidence, 67.3% of long-term visitor arrivals during the quarter would in fact stay in Australia for less than 12 months, while 50.8% of long-term resident departures would return to Australia within 12 months.
- **19** Table 3 shows how the preliminary NOM estimate for the June quarter 2006 was calculated.
- 3. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—PRELIMINARY, original and adjusted estimates—June quarter 2006

ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL MIGRATION **PRELIMINARY** ESTIMATE ADJUSTMENT(a) NOM Initial category of movement no. Permanent movement Permanent (settler) arrivals 32 440 32 440 Permanent departures -16 010 -16 010 Long-term movement 38 728 -26 062 12 666 Visitor arrivals 67.3 Resident arrivals 21 197 21 197 Visitor departures -21 631 -21 631 Resident departures -23 733 12 064 50.8 -11669Short-term movement Visitor arrivals 1 165 708 31 929 2.7 31 929 Resident arrivals 1 093 606 Visitor departures 1 247 695 Resident departures 1 302 298 -31 098 2.4 -31 098 Net overseas migration 30 991 -1316717 824

⁽b) Based on stated intentions.

^{..} not applicable

⁽a) Refer to table 1 in this Technical Note for further information on the migration adjustments applied to preliminary NOM estimates.

State and territory distribution

- **20** As noted in paragraph 13, the state and territory distribution of NOM is based on information reported by travellers on arrival in or on departure from Australia. However, at the time preliminary NOM estimates are calculated, information on the state or territory in which long-time arrivals will actually spend most time is not available because outgoing passenger cards for these persons have not yet been completed. State and territory distributions of long-term arrivals therefore refer to the state or territory of their intended addresses, as advised on incoming passenger cards. Similarly, state and territory distributions of permanent arrivals refer to their intended addresses as advised on incoming passenger cards, which may differ from the state or territory where they settle in the long-term.
- 21 The state and territory distribution of preliminary migration adjustments for a particular quarter is assumed to be the same as that of permanent and long-term arrivals in the same quarter. In practice, a national total is calculated for the migration adjustment. This is then distributed across the states and territories, by age and sex, using the distribution of permanent and long-term arrivals by state or territory of intended address. For example, since 24.0% of all permanent and long-term arrivals in the June quarter 2006 intended to live in Victoria, 24.0% of the total migration adjustment (–3,165) is also applied to this state. Table 4 shows components of net overseas migration for June quarter 2006 by state and territory.

4. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—PRELIMINARY, States and territories—June quarter 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Category of movement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Permanent and long-term arrivals	34 598	22 199	16 296	5 153	11 060	705	786	1 562	92 365
Permanent and long-term departures	24 689	14 066	10 855	2 838	6 256	618	424	1 627	61 374
Migration adjustment	-4 932	-3 165	-2 323	-735	-1 577	-100	-112	-223	-13 167
Net overseas migration	4 977	4 968	3 118	1 580	3 227	-13	250	-288	17 824

- (a) Includes Other Territories see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.
 - 22 The method discussed here, of distributing the preliminary migration adjustment across states and territories, is the same as that which has been previously used for preliminary category jumping estimates (see paragraph A3.24 of Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0). As more complete data became available the preliminary estimates of NOM were then finalised for the preceding financial year as discussed below.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

- **23** Preliminary estimates of NOM for a financial year were usually finalised in the following March issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). These final NOM estimates use matched passenger records to calculate the actual duration of stay relating to overseas movements. Migration adjustments applied to final NOM estimates are based on these matched data and include, in addition to the four major movement categories previously identified, a subset of movements relating to permanent arrivals and permanent departures:
- permanent (settler) arrivals who arrived in and left Australia in the same quarter, and did not return at any point during the 12 months following this arrival; and
- permanent departures who left and returned to Australia in the same quarter, and did not depart at any point during the 12 months following this departure.
- **24** Migration adjustments applied to final NOM estimates also adjust for multiple movements of travellers (i.e. converting numbers of movements into numbers of persons).

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

25 The methodology for these final migration adjustments have been applied from the September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006. Table 5 shows how final NOM estimates were calculated for 2005–06.

5. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—FINAL, Original and adjusted estimates—2005-06

Initial category of	Original estimate	Migration adjustment(a)	Adjusted estimate for revised NOM
movement	no.	no.	no.
Permanent movement			
Permanent (settler) arrivals	131 593	-7 740	123 853
Permanent departures	-67 853	3 867	-63 986
Long-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	221 923	-145 118	76 805
Resident arrivals	103 898		103 898
Visitor departures	-92 175		-92 175
Resident departures	-98 113	50 872	-47 241
Short-term movement			
Visitor arrivals	5 484 051	153 458	153 458
Resident arrivals	4 790 101		
Visitor departures	5 516 223		
Resident departures	4 834 910	-107 859	-107 859
Net overseas migration	199 273	-52 520	146 753

^{..} not applicable

State and territory distribution

- **26** The state and territory distribution of final NOM estimates is determined based on information reported on incoming and outgoing passenger cards (i.e. state or territory of intended address for arrivals and state or territory of residence/spent most time for departures).
- 27 The state and territory distributions of the migration adjustment are calculated based on the initial passenger card that identifies the movement of the traveller. For example, a long-term resident departure who returned to Australia within twelve months is added back to the state of residence they reported on departure (as identified on their outgoing passenger card). A long-term visitor arrival who actually stayed in Australia for less than twelve months is taken away from the state or territory they intended to live in (as identified on their incoming passenger card).
- 28 This method may be considered to be reasonable for people who, on arrival, intend to settle or stay in Australia for more than twelve months. However, there is less certainty about the reliability of the state or territory of intended stay for those persons who originally stated that they intended to stay for less than twelve months, but actually stayed longer, and this component of the migration adjustment is treated differently.
- **29** In the absence of direct information from outgoing passenger cards for this group, the ABS applied the state and territory distribution for short-term visitors departing Australia who were in Australia for between six and twelve months.

⁽a) Refer to table 1 in this Technical Note for further information on the migration adjustments applied to final NOM estimates.

6. COMPONENTS OF NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION—FINAL, States and territories—2005-06

Category of movement	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
Permanent and long-term arrivals	171 015	113 468	77 391	25 220	54 685	3 849	3 105	8 668	457 414
Permanent and long-term departures	104 845	58 525	45 103	12 107	25 545	2 620	1 829	7 542	258 141
Migration adjustment	-27 647	-15 382	664	-3 300	<i>−</i> 6 785	-63	615	-625	-52 520
Net overseas migration	38 523	39 561	32 952	9 813	22 355	1 166	1 891	501	146 753

⁽a) Includes Other Territories – see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

30 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used when comparing estimates over time. Table 7 describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates from September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2006 (i.e. the last two intercensal periods). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration*, *Australia*, *2002–03* (cat. no. 3412.0).

MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS, September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2006

Period	Adjustment method
September 1996 – June 1997	'Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero)
September 2001 – June 2006	Migration adjustments used (final NOM estimates)

⁽a) For further information, refer to Appendix 3 in Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 3228.0)

FURTHER INFORMATION

31 For information on the improved method for estimating NOM, that has replaced the methods described in this Technical Note, see *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005). For any further information on the measurement of NOM, contact Phil Browning on Canberra (02) 6252 6639.

Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates in this publication are the number of live births (occurred or registered) during the financial year, according to age of mother, per 1,000 of the female estimated resident population of the same age at 31 December. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of births for which age of mother is not given.

Average annual rate of growth

The average annual growth rate, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$\mathbf{r} = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.

Average household size

Average household size refers to the number of persons per household in private dwellings.

Balance of state or territory

The aggregation of all Statistical Divisions (SD) within a state or territory other than its capital city SD (see Major Statistical Region in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat.

Capital city

Refers to the capital city Statistical Divisions of state and territories as defined in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Category of movement

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements;
- long-term movements (one year or more); and
- short-term movements (less than one year).

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Census

The complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (eg Population, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national Census of Population and Housing.

Collection District (CD)

The smallest geographic area defined in the *Statistical Geography: Volume*1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0).

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth.

For the purposes of the Deaths and Causes of Death collections conducted by the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Estimated resident population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

Estimates of the Australian resident population are generated on a quarterly basis by adding natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM) occurring during the period to the population at the beginning of each period. This is known as the cohort component method, and can be represented by the following equation:

 $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM$, where:

 P_t = the estimated resident population at time point t

 P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at time point t+1

B =the number of births occurring between t and t+1

D =the number of deaths occurring between t and t+1

NOM = net overseas migration occurring between t and t+1.

For state and territory population estimates, an additional term is added to the equation representing net interstate migration occurring between t and t+1, represented by the following equation:

 $P_{t+1} = P_t + B - D + NOM + NIM.$

Household

A household is a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Households include group households of unrelated persons, same-sex couple households, single-parent households as well as one-person households.

A household usually resides in a private dwelling (including caravans etc. in caravan parks). Persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols and hospitals, are not included in household estimates.

This definition of a household is consistent with the definition used in the census.

Household population

The household population is the estimated resident population (ERP) that usually lives in private dwellings. It is the ERP less the population that usually lives in non-private dwellings.

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a financial year per 1,000 live births in the same financial year.

Intercensal discrepancy

Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: then first based on the latest Census, and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census date estimate with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.

GLOSSARY continued

Intercensal error

Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population: the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census.

Local Government Area (LGA)

LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Median age

For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths.

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is net permanent and long-term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error.

Net permanent and long-term movement

The difference between the number of permanent (settler) and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures. Short-term movements are excluded.

Net undercount

The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals (settlers)

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the DIAC.

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Post enumeration survey

The Census Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is a household survey conducted three to four weeks after the Census. The PES allows the ABS to estimate the number of people missed in the Census and the number counted more than once. Usually more people are missed than counted more than once in Australia, leading to a net undercount. Results from the PES contribute to a more accurate calculation of the estimated resident population (ERP) for Australia and the states and territories which is then backdated to 30 June of the Census year.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.

Population projections

The ABS uses the cohort-component method for producing population projections of Australia, the states, territories, capital cities and balances of state. This method begins with a base population for each sex by single year of age and advances it year by year, for each year in the projection period, by applying assumptions regarding future fertility, mortality and migration. The assumptions are based on demographic trends over the past decade and longer, both in Australia and overseas. The projections are not predictions or forecasts, but are simply illustrations of the change in population which would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period. A number of projections are produced by the ABS to show a range of possible future outcomes.

Population projections are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen, in future years, to Australia's population given a set of assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for the total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by appropriately selecting the numerator and the denominator of the ratio.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and
- $\,\blacksquare\,$ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures

Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
- overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

Standardised death rate (SDR) continued

- The direct method this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The *indirect method* this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Wherever used, the definition adopted is indicated.

State or territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence

State or territory and Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of:

- the population (estimated resident population);
- the mother (birth collection); and
- the deceased (death collection).

In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.

Statistical District (S Dist)

Statistical Districts (S Dist) consist of selected, significant, predominantly urban areas in Australia which are not located within a Capital City Statistical Division (SD). S Dists enable comparable statistics to be produced about these selected urban areas. Further information concerning S Dists is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Information concerning SDs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1—Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0).

Total fertility rate (TFR)

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Under enumeration

See net undercount.

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